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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1876. NO. 42.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

"BAYONET RULE."

Meeting in New York Last Night.

Speech by Attorney General Taft.

He Explains the Late Order to U. S. Marshals.

The Powers of Congress Over Federal Elections.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The announcement that Attorney General Taft and Murat Halstead would speak to-night at Cooper Union, filled the great hall in every part with an audience composed in the main of lawyers and the most substantial citizens. Edwin W. Stoughton, a distinguished lawyer, presided, and in a pointed speech introduced the orators of the evening. Attorney General Taft, in the course of his address, spoke of his recent order to United States marshals. He said: Some complaints have been made of the order to United States marshals. I have not thought it necessary to respond to these patriotic criticisms. Perhaps I have been under a hallucination in supposing it to be a very good order, and that it carried its justification on its face. It is clear that the order does not authorize or encourage marshals to interfere with any honest citizen while voting or performing any other duty. They are only to prevent unlawful breaches of the peace of the United States. They are not to intimidate any voter. They are to prevent intimidation. But political critics claim that the order conflicts with a recent decision of the Supreme Court, and are concerned for the credit of the bar. If they had read the order and the decision, they would have seen that there was no conflict.

The case decided by the Supreme Court arose upon an election of State officers only, and this order relates to the election of Federal officers only. Besides, the Supreme Court, in its opinion, lest some ingenious perverse man should misinterpret the opinion, went out of its way to say expressly that the decision had no bearing upon the clause of the Constitution relating to the election of members of Congress. The Thirteenth amendment made slaves freemen; the Fourteenth amendment made them citizens and gave them civil rights; the Fifteenth amendment provided that no citizen should be denied the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and that "Congress should have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Congress passed an act which, it was supposed, would enforce this amendment. A case arose in Kentucky at an election of State officers only for denying the right to vote to a negro. The court held that the act of Congress as passed was not "appropriate legislation" for the premises of that suit. The reason can be clearly stated thus: Independent of the Fifteenth amendment, Congress has nothing whatever to do with the election of State officers. By that amendment its only power is to prevent it to deny to citizens of the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." But this act provides a punishment for the denial of the right of voting to any citizen, white or black. This transcended the right of Congress as to State elections, and was not, therefore, appropriate legislation. The conduct may have been confined to the denial of the right of voting on account of race, &c. But the court said that they were not considering the effect of the fourth section of that article of the Constitution as to the election of Senators and Representatives. The effect of that section is to enable Congress to make or alter any and all "regulations" as to the time, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress." These instructions relate to the election of Federal officers, the very thing which the Supreme Court say was not involved in their decision of the Kentucky case.

The order also says that the judgment of the Supreme Court does not concern Federal elections." That looks reasonably plain. If any man fails to understand that I commend him to the common school system for further instruction, I cannot afford to spend any more time with him on the subject. But another critic is worried because the order includes the appointment of electors for President and Vice President, and supposes that he has made a discovery when he finds that the State Legislature has the right to prescribe the manner of electing or appointing Presidential electors. As members of Congress and Presidential electors are by law elected at the same time and place, the election by law includes both as stated in the order. It is wholly immaterial to the marshal what the State Legislature might do. It was the duty of the Attorney General to instruct him what the law under which he was to act was. By the Constitution Congress has power to prescribe the time, place and manner for electing members of Congress, and also to fix the time for the appointment of Presidential electors. The State Legislature can fix the manner of electing. Congress has by statute fixed the same day for the election of Congressmen and for the appointment of electors, and State Legislatures have fixed the same time and same manner, viz: by ballot at the general elections. "In the present condition of legislation," therefore, as is said by this order, "the elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen by law include also elections at which electors for President and Vice President are appointed," and the United States "secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that case alike to the registration lists, the act of voting and personal freedom and security of the voter at all times, as well as against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy because of any that he may already have given." By section 5,513 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, it is provided "that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election, at which such Representative or delegate in Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of the preceding section," notwithstanding such registration is also made for the purposes of any State, Territorial or municipal election. The fact that Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indiana form an exception to the general rules as to the time when their elections of Representatives in Congress are held, is immaterial. It in no manner impairs the correctness or usefulness of the order, which is an individual communication to each marshal, and was not intended for the marshals of those four States, in neither of which were supervisors or marshals employed at the elections. The instructions were intended to give to each marshal to whom the order was addressed his duty under the laws as they existed then and there, when and where he was to enforce them. Congress enacted a law that all elections for Representatives in Congress without exception should be held "on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November," as it had the absolute right to do by the Constitution. But finding that these four States had got the time fixed differently by their State Constitutions, and would be embarrassed if Congress insisted on uniformity as to them, an amendment was enacted at the next Congress relieving such States as could not conform to the day fixed by Congress without an amendment of their State Constitutions. These four States thus form an exception. In all the rest the Representatives in Congress and electors are chosen at the same time and in the same manner, and really at one and the same election, so far as registration and regulations of elections are concerned. The statute of New York expressly provides that they shall all be elected at the same general elections, and all other States have similar provisions excepting Colorado, which makes its first choice of electors by its Legislature. But these exceptions do not in any manner affect the principle of the order, as it was not intended for excepted States, as shown by the order itself, which confines its instructions to the elections "to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next."

It is not necessary to speak of the clause relating to the *posse comitatus*. It is too well settled for dispute. The order is not a military order. It does not assume to make any disposition of troops, but advises the marshal that if he has occasion to call out the posse and soldiers are in his district, they may be embodied for the purpose. This was done when a hunter, in pursuit of a fugitive slave, resorted to the summary legal meeting resistance, called on United States soldiers and they came and assisted to arrest and return the slave to his owner. The present application of the principle is quite as legal and a good deal more humane.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Murat Halstead followed the Attorney General with a speech on the merit of the Confederate war claims, of the "solid South." He first replied to Mr. Tilden's letter of to-day, saying that Mr. Tilden did not seem to have apprehended the extent and seriousness of the claims, nor to have paid any attention to the general legislation proposed by Congressmen Wilshire, of Arkansas, Cabell, of Virginia, and Riddle, of Tennessee. As for the restraints that Mr. Tilden imposes upon himself, he should turn his attention to his own letter of acceptance, in which he said experience had frequently exposed the "futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

TCHERNAYEFF SAID TO BE INCOMPETENT.

SEMLIN, October 25.—The Servian Government attributes the recent reverses to the incapacity of General Tchernayeff. The Servians deny the capture of Djunis by the Turks.

ASSASSINATION OF A TURKISH CONSUL IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, October 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish Consul and wife, at Tiflis, Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN IGNATIEFF AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan yesterday, and subsequently had a private interview.

Additional arrests have been made in consequence of a conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha.

NOT DUE TO POLITICAL MOTIVES.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25.—It is stated that the assassination of the Turkish representative at Tiflis was not due to political motives.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE TURKS.

LONDON, October 26.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Belgrade, Wednesday night, says: The Turks captured Bogowiecha this evening, and are now advancing along both banks of the Morava. Fighting was going on to-day on the slopes of Delegrade.

THE SERVIANS HOPELESS.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the statement that the Porte had informed General Ignatieff of its readiness to consent to a six weeks' armistice, if all the Powers wished it. The correspondent adds: "There would have been no difficulty in fulfilling this condition, but it turns out that the Porte still insists on the stipulation that the Powers pledge themselves to prolong the armistice if peace is not made within the original period. Any in Belgrade but throughout Servia. All ranks of people would most gladly welcome peace. It now appears that the Servians, with a view of intimidating the Turks, have purposely exaggerated the number of Russian volunteers, not more than 10,000 having really arrived in the country. The sympathy by the Servians concerning the progress of the war is something that, under similar circumstances, could scarcely be found in any country of the world. Although reports of the capture of Djunis have been current twenty-four hours, not a single Servian manifests the least curiosity about it, yet the Bulgarians, of course, are general. If Djunis really is taken Russia might well avail herself of her present influence to bring about an immediate peace, and from what I hear I shall not be surprised if she makes the attempt. Without her assistance Servia must, of all appearances, very soon succumb."

All the correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Servian population. They also confirm the news that the battle was progressing yesterday before Delegrade. From the fact that the fighting is still going on in that direction, it is inferred that perhaps the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that General Ignatieff has expressed doubts whether the conditions proposed by the Conference in connection with the short armistice would meet the approval of the Russian Government. Diplomacy is actively endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider its reply and accept the armistice unconditionally. A compromise is not despaired of, as it is believed Russia is unwilling to push matters to extremes at the present moment.

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LONDON, October 25.—The *Financier* says: It is understood in view of the possibility of further serious complications in the East, that the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Calnay will embark a large number of troops at this port for Malta on the 28th inst.

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A special to the *Times* from Barcelona says that the conspiracy appears to have been more important than was at first supposed. Forty persons have been arrested, including two ex-ministers.

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LOUISVILLE.

Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents—Fraternal Meeting of Northern and Southern Methodists.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—The Convention of General Ticket Agents of the Northwestern and Southern Railroads met at the Galt House to-day for the consideration of business to Florida and the winter resorts of the South. The same system of round trip tickets, in effect last year, was adopted for the coming season, also the system of return tickets taking in the principal points in the South at reduced rates.

A large number of Methodist ministers and laymen, representing both the Southern and Northern branches of the church, held three meetings here to-day looking toward the formation and establishment of feelings of a more fraternal nature between the two sections of their denominations than have prevailed since 1844. In that year, during the session of the National Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville, differences that grew partly out of the slavery question caused a division of the Methodist Church into two branches, which, during the war, being known as the Northern and Southern branches, while in session at Louisville took steps looking to church union. Nothing was then accomplished. This year at Baltimore the Northern branch also endeavored to bring about a more positive understanding of feeling between the two divisions, and now, so far as union in sentiment, purpose and brotherly love are concerned, the two churches are in union. At the meeting here to-day representatives from the Northern and Southern divisions, including Bishop Foster, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, delivered addresses, thanking God that the aforesaid union has been brought about after thirty-two years of separation of the largest ecclesiastical denomination in the United States.

Governor Hayes in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Governor Hayes and party arrived this afternoon and were received by Director General Gosborn.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

TUTLS

The Potent Shot-Gun.

Confederate Campaign in Mississippi.

Republican Meeting Broken Up

Colored Men "Hunted Like Partridges."

Outrages on Republicans in Louisiana.

A Reign of Terror, Murder and Bloodshed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 25.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, of Monday, contains the following in reference to the riot on Saturday at Port Gibson:

PORT GIBSON, MISS., October 21, 1876.

To J. Z. George:

It is Lynch's day here, and much excitement prevails. Spratt, saying he was deputy marshal, started towards the town with an armed body of negroes. Our Sheriff met them with a posse, and ordered their dispersion, claiming the right to keep the peace in his county. The Marshal dismounted after a parley. Nobody of our people was armed.

[Signed] VERTNER.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORT GIBSON, October 21, 1876.

J. Z. George:

The Spratt negroes fired from ambush on a few of the Sheriff's posse, two miles from the town, doing no damage except to the horses. The whites returned the fire, wounding one and capturing several negroes. The balance of the blacks escaped into the swamp. After reinforcing, we followed but have not caught up yet.

(Signed) J. D. VERTNER.

The Memphis *Avalanche* this morning says: The following was received from Republican sources last night, and is printed for what it is worth. The partisan bias is manifest:

JACKSON, MISS., October 24.—Representations that the negroes are aggressors in the Clayborne county riot, are utterly without foundation. United States Deputy Marshal Spratt, who arrived here last night, reports that prior to the day, Lynch was gazetted to speak at Port Gibson. The indications were that he would not be permitted. Death's head and cross-bones with the date of meeting on each side, were placarded over the county. The Democratic clubs assembled and armed under the pretense of preserving the peace. One hundred White Liners acted as a Sheriff's posse and police. The colored people were not permitted to carry arms or assemble, having been promised protection by the Sheriff. They left their arms two miles from town. At the commencement of the meeting Lynch was grossly insulted by the Democrats, and declined speaking under the restrictions imposed by them. A notorious colored Democrat, under a number of indictments, was put forward by the Democrats, when the colored people began to disperse. They were pursued by a Democratic mob with arms and effectually stampeded. They were hunted like partridges, but the object was, apparently, not to murder, but to intimidate them so they would abandon the determination to register and vote. They were pursued six miles when, reaching their guns, they fired on the whites, wounding two horses, but doing no other damage. One negro was wounded and several were arrested and lodged in Port Gibson jail.

This is the final Republican meeting attempted to be held in Clayborne county. Deputy Marshal Spratt reports a good registering yesterday before Delegate. From the fact that the fighting is still going on in that direction, it is inferred that perhaps the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis.

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TUTLS

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 25, 1876.

The Republican conferees of Fayette and Greene have nominated William S. Craft, of Fayette, for the State Senate.

Indiana.

WILLIAMS' MAJORITY OVER HARRISON 5,139.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The Secretary of State to-day authorizes the following as the result of the recent election: The highest vote cast was for Treasurer of State, Democratic 212,017; Republican 206,878, Independent 10,082, total 434,319. The average plurality for the Democratic State ticket is 5,816, that for Williams over Harrison for Governor being 5,139.

Maryland.

THE DUTCH CARRY HOLLAND WITH A HURRAH!

BALTIMORE, October 25.—At the municipal election in this city for members of the first branch of City Council, the Democrats elected their candidates in eighteen of the twenty wards, the Reform candidate being elected in the First and the Republican nominee in the Sixteenth. The same branch in the last Council stood ten Democrats and ten Republicans and Reformers. The Democrats also elected their candidate for the second branch to fill the vacancy from wards Fifteen and Sixteen, a Democratic gain. The vote was comparatively small, only about 43,000 votes being polled. The Democratic majority will be about 6,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another Molly Maguire Convicted.

POTTSVILLE, October 25.—Yellow Jack Donohue was convicted this evening, of the murder of Morgan Powell, at Summit Hill, in 1871. Donohue is the tenth Molly Maguire convicted of murder throughout Pennsylvania. The arrests of Mollies still continue. Yesterday Patrick Hughes *alias* The Fox was lodged in jail on the charge of having burned the Philadelphia and Reading depot, at Tuscarora in 1875. He was a *protege* of Donohue.

Accident, or Crime?

NEW YORK, October 25.—The train which left Jersey City yesterday evening, on the Central Railroad, was heavily laden with commuters from New York who had been delayed by the strike of the railroad engineers and firemen. On the side of Somerville the train went off the track, the engine was turned upon its side, two coaches were piled up on the locomotive and three other coaches were thrown from the rails. Three passengers were taken out of the wreck dead. Five others were seriously wounded and nine others slightly.

LATER.—The disaster to the New Jersey Central Railroad train last evening, was caused by a misplaced switch. The switch was turned to throw the train off the track, and plugged with a stick, and the switch board was turned to show the green light all right, and fixed firmly in place. The train preceding the wrecked one for Philadelphia passed all right forty-five minutes before. It was discovered that the strikers, engineers or firemen turned the switch, and set the light right, but no evidence is found to support the supposition.

Hung for Killing His Third Man.

LITTLE ROCK, October 25.—Henry Scales, colored, was hung in the Illinois district, Cherokee Nation, by Cherokee authorities on the 21st inst., for killing a colored man. His was Scales' third man.

Horrible Double Murder at Rushville, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—The *Gazette's* Rushville, Indiana, special gives an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred last night about eight miles southeast of that place. Chadwick B. Brittain, a young man from Paris, Kentucky, had married the only daughter of John Rhoades a farmer, and after living peacefully with the old people nearly a year, finally demanded possession of the farm. Upon their refusal he became abusive and threatening and was ordered to leave. He left on Friday, but returned last night, and after an altercation with the old lady, shot her dead. Mr. Rhoades then hastened to the house and was fired at, but the pistol missed fire. Brittain then shot him twice, killing him instantly. Brittain's young wife is now approaching confinement, and is reported nearly insane over the affair. Brittain left a letter blaming Mrs. Rhoades for making the trouble.

Forgeries on a Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—A number of drafts signed by Samuel M. Stanford, drawn on Brown, Graves & Co., general commission merchants of this city, and made payable to the order of different houses in Chicago, have recently been presented for payment at various Baltimore banks. The firm pronounces all these drafts fraudulent. The person named Samuel M. Stanford was a short time since in the employ of the firm but was discharged early in September.

Robbery and Attempted Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—The agents of the various fast freight lines and railroads of the West and East have been in regular monthly meeting here to-day, to audit their accounts and talk over business matters.

Joseph Regua, a saloon-keeper, was prevented from committing suicide by drowning yesterday, and was locked up in the station house. This morning it came out that while walking through an alley between Seventh and Eighth streets and Walnut street and Clark avenue, yesterday morning, he was accosted by some negro prostitutes who robbed him of their $1 000 bonds, with $400 in coupons attached to each, and promissory notes for $8,000. Despairing of recovering his property, he attempted suicide. To day the police took the matter in hand, arrested a wench named Maggie Moore, on whom they found one of the bonds and all the notes, and Regua is happy again, and glad his design on eyesight was frustrated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1876.

SALE OF COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day by order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The following are the prices: Ten thousand tons [illegible] $2 56@2 97½; 25,000 grate, $2 75@2 85½; 20,000 egg, $2 90@3 00; 40,000 stove, $2 90@3 00.

FAILURE OF CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Continental Life Insurance Company has suspended, and John J. Anderson has been appointed receiver by Judge Pratt. The officers of the company attribute the suspension to the general shrinkage in real estate and stocks and bonds. With judicious management and curtailed expenses the officers think the policyholders will not lose anything eventually. The statement for 1875 showed liabilities of $5,537,827, assets $6,291,571, leaving a surplus of $753,644. The income for 1875 was $2,554,030, and the number of policies issued for the year 6,070, making a total number of policies issued of 74 170.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN SAINTS AND MIRACLES. *Not Ab uno e Societate Jesu.* Cloth $1 50. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author thinks rightly there is great need that American Protestants should be informed of the bold assumptions of Catholics, especially as many are inclined to look with indulgence upon some of the movements of that church. The work is scholarly, and persons familiar with classical knowledge of history will appreciate its value. The treatise opens with an account beginning with the patristic to the Jesuit age, then traces the Jesuits up to this time, their hagiology under Pius IX., and Mariolatry in France. The reference to the legendary history of the church is full of interest. The Appendix contains many important papers, partly in Latin, for the use of ecclesiastical students. It is a work of much historical interest, and must have required great and patient labor in its preparation. The views of the author, that the Jesuits are the malespring of all things wrong and disagreeable, will be generally endorsed.

THE LAUREL BUSH. An Old-fashioned Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With illustrations. 8vo, paper, 35 cents; 12mo, cloth, $1 00. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a delightfully well told love story, with that wealth of thought and chaste style so common to the gifted Mrs. Muloch-Craik. Always charming in language, pure and elevated in tone, she is peculiarly happy in this old-time love tale. It is, in brief, the story of a poor governess, who, after many disappointments, finally won a devoted husband. It deserves a wide circulation. Beside the library edition in green cloth, it appears also in paper covers at a low rate.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER, HARD TIMES and THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. By Charles Dickens. In one volume. With Illustrations. 8vo. cloth, $1 50. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Doubtless most of our readers are aware of the excellent features of "Harper's Household Dickens," in square form, printed on white paper, clear type, elegantly illustrated and bound in green cloth, with gold and black tracing and lettering, and sold for the low price of $1 50 per volume. This edition is worthy of much praise and a place in any library, for its superior typographical features and low price. The stories are simply inimitable in style and matter.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. Complete in one volume. Published for the Centennial Catalogue Company by John R. Nagle & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $2.

This work is handsomely gotten up in every respect. In connection with its contents it is a very elegant, as well as efficient, souvenir of the Exposition. It is stated it is the only official record of the kind that can be published. The volume, containing all departments of the Exposition, is made up of over 1,250 pages. It contains, beside the complete list of exhibits, careful indexes of exhibitors; illustrations of the principal buildings, with ground plans and dimensions; a vast amount of information concerning the *personnel* of the Centennial Commission; and much else that is necessary to a complete record of the Exposition; and finally, a most valuable feature, a brief description of the geography, natural features, industries and educational development of every country that contributes to the Exposition. This information is furnished under the supervision of the official representatives of the several nations, and embraces the freshest as well as the most authentic information on the topics to be had from any source. Visitors to the Centennial Exposition should have this book, and they will be amply compensated.

CONSTANCE'S FATE. A love story in verse. By Viola Fane. A companion to "Lucile." Price $1 50. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This unique love story in verse, a reprint of a London house, where it is having a great run, will attract readers. It is rather of the gorgeous type of versification, and yet there are some passages of singular beauty and finish. It will likely have many readers, notwithstanding its glowing style. The motto of Shelley's plaint is significant:

"Alas, that love should be a blight and snare,
To those who seek all sympathies in one."

RELIGION AND THE STATE; or, THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE. By Rev. Wm. H. Spear, D. D. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The readers of the *Independent* are familiar with this series of able papers by Dr. Spear, in which the Bible in the public schools was discussed in every phase. They are couched in strong words, and are able exhaustive and convincing—so far as the view he takes upon these questions is concerned. No abler defender of the secularizing of schools could be offered than he, and yet in the estimation of many scholarly minds, who have thoroughly examined the subject, he has not proved his view of this question. The work treats of a live issue, which sooner or later must be settled. His theory is that the state exists for secular ends, and therefore in schools supported by public taxation, the Bible should not be read as an act of worship. And yet this is regarded as a Christian nation.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ROUSING RALLY AT MONONGAHELA CITY.

On Tuesday evening the Republicans held a large demonstration at Monongahela City. There were over 1 000 torchbearers in line. Cards were present from McKeesport, East and West Elizabeth, Webster, Coal Bluffs, Mingo, Carmichaels, Greenfield, Pike Run and Browns ville. The Carmichaels came by the steamboats and trains. Col. Chill Hazzard was Chief Marshal. The illuminations, display of fireworks and marching of the clubs were excellent. The Silver Cornet Band of Monongahela, martial bands, the spirited music of the glee clubs from the country, the demonstration by fair ref ined the Democratic pow wow of the week before. Mr. Sayers, the efficient Chairman of the County Committee, attended to most of the details. The happy home of Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence will respond nobly in November. Col. Shallenberger is seeking hosts of friends. Speeches were made by Co'one' W. S. Shallenberger and General Wm. H. Kemble.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

There was a meeting of Republicans on Liberty street, near Twenty-seventh, on Tuesday night, at which the handsome flag of the Ward Marching Club was presented with a fine silk flag by Mrs. Griffith Clark. General Negley made the presentation speech for the lady, and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys on behalf of the club. After receiving the flag the club marched through the principal streets of the ward. Several companies marched in the line with the finest one presented to any marching club that we remember. It cost over one hundred and thirty dollars.

BELLEVUE AROUSED.

Friday evening promises to find Bellevue a blazing sea of torches. A big Republican meeting is to be held and Major W. C. Moreland and Hon. D. C. Christy will hold good Republicans what to do during the coming election. Previous to the meeting there will be a torchlight demonstration through the borough, under direction of the Sixth Ward Club. Bellevue club will be out in full force, and the Sewickley club is expected to participate. The route is as follows: Going East on Taylors, West Bellevue; countermarch to Sheridan avenue, to Arch avenue, to Euclid avenue, to Beaver road, to Mr. Straw's; countermarch to school house.

MASS CONVENTION.

On Saturday a grand daylight mass convention will be held at McKeesport. There will be an immense demonstration in the morning, mass meetings in the afternoon, and a torchlight procession in the evening. The meetings will be addressed by General Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, Hon. John Scott, of Philadelphia, Hon. J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio, and Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of this city.

LARGE GATHERING AT SPIKETOWN.

A very large and earnest Republican meeting was held last evening at Spiketown, presided over by the following officers: President, Andrew McGinley; Vice Presidents, John M. Duff, Samuel B. Moore, Thos. Ogden, James McNulty, Richard Woodford, William Ivey, Lieutenant John Stewart and Jas. H. Watt; Secretaries, Robert Rainbord H. Hays; Marshal and Daniel Bennett. Able addresses were made by Mr. A. M. Stephen, John S. Robb, Esq., and Col. Jos. S. Haymaker. The address of Mr. Steiner, who is a coal miner, was particularly applicable to the occasion. During the procession was organized, headed by the Beck's Run Cornet Band, and consisting of the following clubs: Beck's Run Marching Corps, Capt. Kennedy, 85 torches; Baldwin township Straightaways, Capt. Aloe, Coltenbenny, 100 torches. There were over six hundred voters present at the meeting.

The Coming Election.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Let every man conscientiously and without prejudice weigh in all its bearings the importance of the coming election. Let him remember that the Republican party is on the side of equality, humanity, free labor, free thought, intelligence, liberty and patriotism. It has for its candidates for the coming election good and true men. Governor Hayes has enriched the soil of the land, over which a grateful people will call him to preside, with his blood, greater love than this hath no man." Mr. Ingersoll in his speech at City Hall, September 15th, said, "Tilden and Hendricks stand in Richmond Hayes rides before the people to-day like a dome of honor, crowned with peace and integrity. All the Democratic snakes with their poisonous tongues thrust out, cannot find a crevice in the character of Hayes by which to deposit their malignancy. If Samuel Tilden be said, "His marriage gave birth to an elevated or noble sentiment in his life. He is a compound of cunning and heartlessness or beak and claw and fang. And the darkest hour of the nation ever knew, he condemned the prosecution of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation; refused to sign a call for the Union meeting, in the city of New York; he refused to organize loyal meetings. Reading the past history and present position of the Republican and Democratic candidates; the one, unflinchingly proven a rebel sympathiser, a Tammany Hall pupil, a corporation wrecker, an inflexible leader, a fusty, dried up old bachelor; *the other*, a man who from the time the war commenced, "I would rather go into this war and be killed in the cause of Liberty, than go through it and take no part in it;" a man so honest that the Democratic party cannot lie about him; a man who has his patriotism stamped upon his flesh, in scars that speak with tongues as eloquent as those with which Mark Antony would have endowed the wounds of Cæsar; the good husband of a happy wife, who we feel sure will preside with honor at our nation's capital, we cannot imagine how any man can for a moment hesitate as to which of these candidates he shall give his vote. *Every Republican Resident and a Republican Congressional* should be the watchword of every voter; *must* be, if he gives the subject the consideration it demands. Every laboring man should especially feel the importance of this result. The treasonable doings of the last House of Representatives have clearly illustrated the result of Democratic rule, of Confederate sympathy—fifty Union soldiers crippled and maimed for life by Democratic bullets, and of their offices, and forty-three Southern assassins, put in their places. The benevolence of the Republican party in pardoning men who had done all they could to ruin the best government that ever existed, and in extending to Rebel avenue, to Beaver road,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

If there is one thing that grates upon the mind of the *Post* more than another, it is the news that the fall trade is opening briskly.

A CLEAR record is better than a glib tongue; a truth which is in a fair way to be borne in upon Mr. HOPKINS before he is many years older.

TEACH the wolf the "Paternoster," he still cries "lamb, lamb!" Democratic "reform" in the North means White League murder in the South.

HOPKINS sold his tariff birthright in Congress for a mess of free trade pottage. Speaker KERR appointed him Chairman of the Centennial Committee.

MR. HOPKINS protests that he is a sound protectionist. Mr. HOPKINS voted for a free trade Speaker of the House. It is too late to close the well when the child is drowned.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $846,236. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $36,752,645, against $27,245,029 for the corresponding period in 1875.

THE Democratic State Committee of South Carolina, with sacrilegious mockery, has set apart to-day as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the success of WADE HAMPTON'S rifle club cause!

THE Democratic organ in this city is conducting the political canvass in the same spirit in which the White Leaguers of South Carolina are prosecuting their campaign. "No work for Radicals" is their motto; "no Southern trade with Northern Republicans" is that of the *Post*.

THE disease of the Democratic hand-organ of this city seems to have reached the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The *North American* remarks that "some Democratic politicians are so addicted to falsehood that they are unable to know the truth when it is uttered, and naturally mistake it for a lie."

SOUTHERN Democratic papers dwell strongly upon the fact that the loss of a single member of Congress in that section may change the entire political complexion of the House of Representatives, and make the majority Republican. Let Northern Republicans heed this suggestive fact, and not lose a member through any fault of their own.

THE present is the time for Republicans to get in work and organization that will tell on the eventful day in November. In this Congressional district, in all the Congressional districts, every Republican voter should not only be at the polls to vote, but he should also do in the meanwhile all he can to secure a victory unmarred by a single defeat.

ALMOST everything which the Southern States can boast in the way of manufacturing enterprise and the development of natural resources is mainly due to Northern capital. The *Post* advises that section to withdraw its patronage from the Republican markets of the North—which would affect them in the same manner in which the sun would be affected should the earth deny to that luminary light and heat.

THAT the New York *Times* discerns the eternal fitness of things, the following complimentary reference to Mr. HOPKINS clearly proves:

The Democrats of one district in Pennsylvania are running for Congress a Copperhead who, in 1864, said that "he would not dignify the enemy by calling it an army; it was nothing but a legalized mob." That man is on the right ticket. Tilden himself said the Union soldiers were trespassers.

THE small caliber Democratic smut-mill in this city continues, by cowardly indirection, to call upon Southern merchants to turn the cold shoulder to this city, unless our manufacturers and business men sacrifice their political principles in the interest of TILDEN and a "solid South." This rancorous ingratitude on the part of that paper toward the community from which it derives its support can only recoil upon itself.

FROM all points of the State come encouraging reports of earnest and effective work for the cause of justice, honesty and union, and it only remains for Republicans to individually work for the good cause for a few days longer to insure a complete and glorious victory. Surely, at this important time, Republicans should be willing to devote at least one week to the cause of country and party, the latter insuring the safety of the former.

IT is now but little more than a week to election day. The momentous questions involved in the pending political contest should induce every Republican to devote his whole available time and energy to the canvass while opportunity is afforded. While the success of the Republican cause and candidates in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts is certain, the moral effect of an overwhelming victory is well worth the most earnest effort of every true lover of his country.

IN THE United States we have protection, and its blessings are manifold and manifest. In Europe they have free trade, and the people groan for a change. But the success of the Democratic party in this country means the inauguration of the free trade policy under the direction of men who hate the North worse than the devil hates holy water. Crush out the manufacturers, as TILDEN and his Southern followers would attempt, and ruin and desolation would fall upon the working people of the whole State and section. Men who vote the Democratic ticket take exactly that risk.

"FREE speech" seems to flourish in South Carolina, notwithstanding the presence of United States troops. The candidate for Adjutant General on the HAMPTON ticket, delivered himself at a public meeting last week as follows:

Let Chamberlain proceed with his tyrannical measures, and we will see if there is no brutus for this Cæsar, no Virginius for this Appius Claudius. Must some Lucretia die before this Tarquin can be checked? If this be so, then let the men of South Carolina call upon the noble women of the State, and we will not lack a Charlotte Corday for this Marat, or a Joan D'Arc to drive our enemies from Orleans or lead our champion in triumph to Rheims.

HERE is what ex-Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, a TILDEN "reform" Democrat, said in a recent speech in that State:

And here I would appeal to my Democratic friends all over the State to stop all social intercourse with any man who is base enough to be a Radical. Let him feel by your conduct toward him, that the brand of infamy is on him and his children.

With those scornful and insulting words ringing in his ears, let any foreign-born citizen who wishes to think and act for himself vote for the perpetuation of the intolerance and bigotry of Southern Democracy, by voting for its Northern tools, if he can.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in every manufacturing State of the Union, our own Commonwealth included, having for its object the formation of branch "Free Trade Leagues," with the avowed object of influencing legislation against the protection of American manufactures. The central "Free Trade League," of which TILDEN is Vice President, is at the bottom of the movement. Every intelligent man knows that the policy of protection has wrested from England our home market for nearly all our textile fabrics of cotton, silk and wool, to say nothing of the enormous business in iron; and he knows, too, that this policy must be adhered to to aid the full development of our manufacturing industries until we can compete successfully with England in the open markets of the world. A vote for TILDEN, or for any candidate of the Democratic party, is a vote directly against protection and in favor of free trade. The Democratic party is firmly committed to the latter, and the Republican party as decidedly bound to the former. Here is a way for every man to decide, according to his convictions, to which party he shall belong.

THE business men's mass meeting at the Academy of Music to-night promises to prove the political event of the local campaign. The signers of the call are not politicians, and few of them take much interest in politics, as such; and it is as business men and not as politicians that they distrust the revolutionary element and purposes of the Democratic party. They know that the success of that party would inevitably be followed by the inauguration of a new policy. It would tinker with the tariff act, the legal tender act, the internal revenue act, the funding act and everything else; while, as a natural consequence, there would be a disturbance of values throughout the country. Commercial confidence would be impaired, business would again become paralyzed, and our national credit would suffer at home and abroad. The same instinct of self-preservation which calls these sagacious citizens together, here, is manifesting itself in nearly all the leading business centers of the country. They see that the result of a Democratic victory would be a general unsettling of the public mind and disturbing of the foundations of trade, and that the only way to avert such a calamity is by anchoring themselves fast to the fixed and honest principles of the Republican party.

MOLLIE SLATTERY'S STORY.

The *Post* publishes a correspondence from Pottsville, relative to the trial of DONOHUE, one of the "Mollie Maguire" murderers at that place, which contains the testimony of a notorious Mollie Maguire named SLATTERY, who states that he was paid a large amount of money to get his criminal associates to vote and work for General HARTRANFT for Governor; this corruption fund having come direct from Harrisburg through the hands of General SIGFRIED. This testimony, whether true or false, had nothing whatever to do with the case on trial, and was admitted through the persistence of Hon. F. W. HUGHES, one of the attorneys, who had a sinister motive in it. The *Miners' Journal*, familiar with all the circumstances, asserts that HUGHES was endeavoring to make a startling political movement, in order to save from defeat his *protege* and former law student, JAMES B. REILLY, present Democratic candidate for Congress. A portion of the testimony adduced in the YOST case, tried last May, is quoted, to show that REILLY had a statement left with him at Pottsville, for other witnesses to examine before they were sworn, so that they could all swear to the same state of facts, and thus screen the murderers. Although it was admitted that nothing criminal had been proven against REILLY, yet the circumstances were suspicious, and the people were being driven from his support. HUGHES comes to the rescue in this remarkable manner—by introducing testimony (which has no bearing whatever on the case) to delude the voters of the district into the belief that the Republican leaders were no better than REILLY was supposed to be. In this way SLATTERY was made to speak his little piece, although the court ruled that the testimony must not weigh against the defendant. The *Journal* further explains as follows:

It is a fact well known to politicians that in every year, in the campaign, in a large county several thousand dollars can be readily expended in perfectly legitimate transactions and for perfectly legitimate expenses. It has usually been difficult to obtain sufficient money for such purposes. When, then, Slattery, to whom the same Democratic Convention which had nominated James B. Reilly for District Attorney in 1871 had given high political character by nominating him for Associate Judge, offered to carry on a campaign among his friends in the Democratic ranks, it was not to be wondered that he should need considerable money for expenses. The campaign of himself and Kehn, to be successful, would naturally have to be secret, and separate and distinct from the work of the Republican Standing Committee. It was really starting an independent campaign with an independent organization, although the object to be attained was also the election of Hartranft. When an experienced politician like Slattery demanded two thousand dollars for such a purpose, there was no reason to suppose that it was for fraud. And yet, as if from extreme caution to guard against crime, General Sigfried and Mr. Fleming expressly acquired that the money should be used only for legitimate expenses. They are not ashamed to avow what they have done, and they have done nothing except what has been considered perfectly legal and been practiced by the politicians of all parties all over the United States without a thought of fraud. And to divert the public mind from Reilly, the shaft was aimed at Governor Hartranft, and it has fallen short. In the language of Mr. Hughes, "the character of Governor Hartranft for honesty and integrity cannot be successfully assailed."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the same subject, says:

The design of this statement just at this time is to disadvantage county and the Republican party in the State, but it will utterly fail under the explanation made by the brave soldier who is charged indirectly with being the go-between for the purpose of securing, by purchase, the votes of a gang of outlaws to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth another brief and popular military title-in. General Sigfried does not deny that he gave to Slattery the sum of $2,000, to be used in and among Schuylkill county, directly for campaign purposes in behalf of the Republican candidates by Slattery, ex-Judge Ryan and such other Democratic leaders as had declared their open opposition to the candidacy of Judge Cyrus L. Pershing for the Governorship, but the money did not come from Harrisburg, it was not intended to be used for corrupt purposes, nor expended among murderers, nor was it unpunctuated with any promise of Executive clemency to "Mollie Maguires" who might be convicted of crime. In fact, these criminals were not mentioned or known in the matter, and Governor Hartranft never knew of the payment of money to Slattery and Ryan until told of it at Fairmount Park on Pennsylvania day. He was then assured by General Sigfried that nothing wrong had been done in his name or in his behalf by his political friends. So the story of having "a friend at court" in the Old Man at Harrisburg" is at last exploded.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, in a recent speech, calls attention to certain significant changes in the constitutions of Southern States. The Alabama Constitution of 1867 declared that "the State has no right to sever its relations to the Federal Union or to pass any law in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States." In 1875 the Democrats struck this clause from the Constitution of Alabama. The Arkansas Constitution declared that "the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States." In 1875 the Democrats struck this clause from the Constitution of Arkansas. The "paramount allegiance" clause of the Missouri constitution has been stricken out since the Democrats came into power. For it is substituted the States' rights' secession menace that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the local self government unimpaired to all the States. The clause repudiating the "heresies of nullification and secession which brought the country to grief" has been dropped from the Constitution of Texas by the Democrats of that State, and the threat added that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the principle of "local self-government," that is, the right of the States to nullify national laws, or break up the Union if not allowed to nullify. In Virginia the Democrats have tried, but have not been able, to strike from the Constitution the declaration that Virginia is unalterably "a part of the American nation." This "reform" will doubtless be introduced in case TILDEN and his Democratic "reforms" are sustained by the majority of the American people this fall. It is but little more than seven years since the Confederacy surrendered, and already the terms of surrender have been repudiated by four of the rebellious States, and the fifth, on whose sacred soil" the surrender was made, has attempted to repudiate them. Every one of these States will vote for TILDEN and CALHOUN-visaged "reform."

THE people of Pennsylvania cannot be too often reminded of the fact that the only way to prevent the monstrous burden of Southern war claims from being saddled upon Northern taxpayers, is to elect none but Republicans as members of Congress. In order to fasten these infamous claims upon the taxpayers of the North, the vote of "the solid South" will only need to be reinforced by a few Northern Democrats. A bare majority of the House can pass these claims. One hundred and forty-eight votes constitute a majority of the House. The Democrats already have ninety Southern Congressmen, and they hope to gain a dozen more. It will then require less than fifty Northern votes to make "the solid South" to pass all its war claims. The Democrats already have about eighty Northern Congressmen. Thus, though every Democratic nominee for Congress in Pennsylvania should take a solemn oath never to vote for a Southern war claim, it would not be safe to elect them, for they help to make a Democratic majority, and a Democratic majority means a Democratic organization of the House, in which "the solid South," being the majority of the majority, will rule, having the committees fixed to favor its war claims, so that they may be passed without needing the votes of Pennsylvania Democrats. It is this getting control of the House by "the solid South," and fixing the committees in favor of the schemes of "the solid South," which are to be feared, and which the election of Democrats to Congress from Pennsylvania will help. After that, all that "the solid South" will need to put its claims through will be a few Northern Democratic votes from anywhere, especially if advantage is taken of days when the House has a slim attendance. Indeed, "the solid South," by watching its chances, can pass these claims without any Northern votes, provided it has a friendly Speaker, and friendly committees. The danger of electing Democrats to Congress from Pennsylvania is that they will help to put the House under the control of "the solid South," just as they have already done. Of all parts of the ticket, therefore, one of the most important is the Congressional.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sharpsville, Mercer county, asks the following questions:

1. Does the present House of Representatives elect the President and Vice President, in case neither candidate has a majority of the electoral college?

2. When does the term commence of those Congressmen to be elected November 7th, next?

3. When do the electors meet?

To which we answer: The electors are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes for President and Vice President; make a list of the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed before the first Wednesday in January to the President of the Senate at Washington. The officer named is required to open all the certificates, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the second Wednesday in February, and the votes shall then be counted. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of electors, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. In this ballot the vote is taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. In like manner, if there is no election of Vice President by the electors, the Senate (not the House) chooses, from the two highest candidates on the list.

The first and third questions having been answered, we reply to the second: The term of the present Congress expires on the third of March next. Those members elected this fall will not meet until the first Monday of December, 1877, unless a special session should be convened between the fourth of March and that date.

THE Democratic Governor of Georgia has submitted to the Attorney General of that State the question of the constitutionality of Attorney General TAFT'S order and the enforcement act, and that official has rendered an opinion to the effect that the GILDEN "reformers" of Georgia may disregard the order of United States marshals in carrying out the order and bid defiance to the national authority. Here is what the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

Any deputy marshal who, in carrying out this order, kills a citizen of Georgia will be amenable to trial under Georgia laws for murder. Governor Smith is prudent and cautious, but he is as bold as a lion when the rights of the people are trampled on. The man who kills a Georgian in carrying out Taft's order will be done a party in a *cause celebre*, if he does it in accord with more disastrous results than we do not know Governor Smith rightly.

Mr. HOPKINS, we believe, prides himself on his knowledge of constitutional law. What does he think of this effrontery of a Confederate Attorney General of a Southern State in assuming to pass upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to overrule an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* is afflicted with political influenza.

Texas sheep men are now clipping the second crop of wool.

The Southern demand for Tilden "reform" revolvers continues.

The yield of corn in Georgia is thirty-four per cent. more than was made last year.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad will be open to Chattanooga by the 1st of May.

Complaint is made that fishermen are exhausting the supply of white fish in Lake Erie.

Buckwheat cakes loom up in the near perspective, and apothecaries are laying in a stock of remedies for the itch.

Fifty tons of oysters in the shell were recently exported to England by the steamship Egypt of the National Line.

The eternal fitness of things is illustrated in the rearmost name of a New York dealer in musical weapons, which is Toote.

New York has an association of widowers having for its object the securing of a clergyman to marry them off at club rates.

The women of Wisconsin are better represented in the Women's Centennial pavilion than the women of any other State.

This country is shipping immense quantities of apples to Europe. So perhaps the European trouble will be "appley settled.

A Chicago journal speaks of the Southern swamps where *Morrison* and his men defied the Britons one hundred years ago.

No progress has been made toward a reorganization of the coal combination, the reason of the late one having been distrust.

American beef retails in London at about the same price as here, although it is transported more than three thousand miles. Is this befitting?

An advertisement for harness-makers appears in the matrimonial column of a New York paper. Perhaps the harness-maker will suppiy the yokes.

Governor Tilden has settled with Mr. R. V. Grant, of Albany, who was thrown out of his buggy in a collision with the Governor's horse last July, for $4,000.

Experiments with dynamite in England, by dropping of heavy weights and discharging gunpowder, show that no concussion, however violent, will explode it.

New England is honored with a literary tramp who carries a note book in which he records his impressions of the various towns he visits, with a view to publishing a book.

The ignoble game of pitching pennies has been elevated in Nevada. High-toned fellows in the festive Virginia City pitch twenty dollar gold pieces, and the sport is consequently a fashionable one.

The dyeing of animals is now quite a common branch of the dyer's art. Some time ago a French woman, of the kind that choose notoriety, drove in Paris four gray horses dyed a brilliant magenta.

A Connecticut man recently stopped a runaway horse by dashing a pail of water, which he happened to be carrying, square in the animal's face and eyes. It stopped as suddenly as if it had been shot.

A French chemist makes the remarkable announcement that the mere presence of an iron bar in a box of grain, biscuit and the like will prevent both decay and attacks of insects. It's not an expensive experiment, anyway.

"Out of savages," says Professor Tyndall, "unable to count up to the number of their fingers, and speaking a language containing only nouns and verbs, arise at length our Newtons and Shakespeares." This is encouraging for the Democracy.

There is a prospect of the opening of an important export trade to Europe in American boots and shoes, the low price of our goods in the Centennial Exposition having greatly surprised our foreign visitors.

The latest project in telegraph extension is the construction of a line over the entire length of Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. The Egyptian Government will superintend its construction at one end, and the colonial authorities of the Cape at the other.

Along the Virgin river in Nevada are some of the most remarkable salt formations in the world. They are in fact mountains of crystal, extending for more than thirty miles. The salt lies under a shallow covering of earth, and is raised by blasting. Most of it is perfectly pure, and so clear that fine print can be read through a foot of it.

The latest invention is a machine for utilizing the rolls of a ship, caused by the ocean swell, as a means of propelling the vessel. By the rise and fall, air is compressed into cylinders, which can be used as reservoirs of power. The inventor thinks that an average Atlantic wave will give as much impulse as a two hundred horse power engine.

Remarkable movements are going on in the inner ring of Saturn: great changes in density, accompanied by apparent extensions and contractions in its width. This is supposed to result from continual collisions of the small satellites forming the ring, indicating that the planet is still in an incomplete state, and giving a clew to the true process of planetary development.

Professor Loomis finds that the point at which our destructive winter storms enter the country is in the extreme northwest part of the continent; and he finds also that, by barometric laws, an area of high pressure in the center of the continent is the sure result of storms 1,200 miles northwest. This would make the Aleutian Islands in Behring's strait an important signal station, for a storm there would indicate a cold wave from Oregon.

Though plants sleep at night, they may be disturbed artificially. A French chemist has tried the experiment on a sensitive plant, keeping it in a bright light at night, and a dark room during the day. The plant didn't take kindly to it at first, but soon got used to the change, and now turns day into night and night into day as easily as a newspaper telegraph editor.

Geologists are coming to the conclusion that the age of the earth has been greatly overestimated; that the changes of surface formation and life have been going on for a much shorter period than the three hundred million years generally accepted a short time ago. The general belief now is that these geologic changes have not been going on more than twenty million years.

The carpet bug, which has lately wrought great havoc with carpets and woolen clothing, and is even said to attack cotton fabrics, in Schenectady and Utica, is the larva, or worm stage, of a small beetle, prettily variegated with brown, red and white, the *anthrenus scrophulariæ*, familiar in Europe, but hitherto unknown in this country. It is much more destructive than the carpet moth, and no effectual exterminator of it has yet been discovered.

A new healing agent has appeared, whose efficacy is said to be only equaled by its agreeableness. The patient merely sits in his easy chair and breathes compressed air forced into the room by a steam engine. The inventor says that this forces the air into the minutest lung passages, increasing the oxygenation of the blood, and removes obstructions in the lungs. The discoverer asserts that the process will cure all forms of disease caused by deficient respiration, and diseases of the blood, such as scrofula.

A case of considerable interest to business men has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts relative to a note made for $600 and altered by Pond, the forger, with chemicals, to represent $2,600. It was placed in bank and protested, after the forgery had been discovered, the indorser refusing to pay it. The decision was in effect that as the note was made for $600, and accepted and indorsed for that amount, the maker or indorser could only be held for the original, and not for the forged amount.

PERSONAL.

John D. Lee, the convicted Mountain Meadow fiend, sobs and threatens by turns, and it is thought probably will yet make a confession.

Colonel Long, one of the American officers lately dismissed from the service of the Khedive, is now in this country, and will publish his book about Central Africa in a few days.

The family of Henry David Thoreau, the eccentric author of "Walden, or Life in the Woods," and other breezy works, has become extinct with the death of a sister in Bangor, Maine.

Miss Anna M. Lee, of Philadelphia, whose picture of the "Patrician Mother" in the Centennial Exhibition has attracted attention, and to whom was awarded by the judges one of the thirteen medals, has accepted an invitation from Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, to visit Ottawa and paint the portrait of Lady Dufferin.

A Frenchman who wanted to kill his wife but leave no trace of the murder recently resorted to the ingenious expedient of causing her death by indigestion. Partridge was the name of her paramour, so the infuriated husband decided that by the bird of that name she should shuffle off his mortal rope. At the point of the pistol she devoured six partridges. She died singing "Come, birdie, and live with me."

Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of James Fisk, Jr., will be discharged from Sing Sing prison on Saturday. He leaves the prison a social wreck. Physically broken down, gray and heart-broken, deserted by wife and all the fair-weather friends of his gilded days, he must feel keenly his degradation. Misery has accumulated upon the convict's head since the first four years. His father died of grief; his mother is his only friend. She stood by him to the last. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

A strange coincidence occurred iff Hartford, Conn., last week. A Dr. Langley, a medium, was shown a lock of hair from the head of a hospital patient who had the consumption, and he informed the parties who consulted him that nothing could save the consumptive; that he would die in exactly four months and a half. Nothing was thought of the matter until last week, when the patient died, and it was found that he had died exactly on the day that Dr. Langley predicted he would. As the patient was never informed of the prediction, he could not have been frightened into dying on that particular day.

The express train was bowling along at the rate of forty miles an hour on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, near Huntingdon, Indiana, the other day, when the whistle sounded, the brake was creaked and the cars were set back with a shock. The passengers ran forward to learn the news. The grimy fireman lay on the ground with a broken arm and a bruised eye, and in the grass near him was a little girl about three years old with a torn dress. She had been running along the track, and the brave fireman in leaping forward to save her was thrown aside and badly hurt. The child was terribly frightened, but uninjured.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are always provided with the circulations of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for proposed lists, on any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Gill, M. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors, Mechanically, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place an exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES L. BLACKFORD, of Mercer county, Pa., in Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 30 DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

ADVERTISING Don't do any money paper advertising until you get our Sixty-page pamphlet, which will cost you nothing and will surely save you hundreds of dollars. Address, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York. Or 10 State Street, Boston.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.
AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S.W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. HARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL,	23.	WILLIAM NESB.
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW R. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER.		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPU
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RUSSE
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN G. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
E. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.
WISEMAN & McGILL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,
NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

FOR
Centennial Campaign
AND
Traveling Public.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!!
Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Bunting and Muslin
CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.

REWARD!!
The undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, do hereby offer a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the
MURDERER OF PETER HUGHES,
the said murder having been committed on the 12th day of September, 1876, a. Walker's Mills, in the County of Allegheny.
(Signed) AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
JAMES IRVIN.
Pittsburgh, September 18, 1876.

TREES, TREES,
HOLLAND BULBS,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS,
Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION,
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Every Department Daily Receiving New Attractions, and Every Article at a Little Less than Usual Prices!!
THERE IS TO BE HAD AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Good Black Waterproofs,
At 30c and upwards, and all colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Barred and Plaid.
Wool Cloths,
At 10 and 12½c.
Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 18½c, an extra Heavy Wool Barred Flannel.
At 12½c, a special bargain in
Blue Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, very heavy Blue-Gray Trilled Flannel, very slightly imperfect, worth a great deal more.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, new and desirable line of
Dress Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, newest styles in
Best Tycoon Repps,
Special good bargains.
A full and choice assortment of
New Scotch and French Plaids.
Particular attention is request- d to the superior value offered in
Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
Prices a Little Less than Usual, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.
Kid Gloves!
Kid Gloves!
We have just received a large invoice of
TWO-BUTTON
KID GLOVES.
COLORS,
SEAL BROWN,
MODE, AND
SLATE, ONLY
Price, $1 25
Warranted equal to the best $2 Kid Glove in the market.
James Caldwell & Co.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.
TTHS
CENTENNIAL HOTELS.
ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.
THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable. THOS. S. WEBB, J. MURRAY WEBB, Proprietor. Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $3 50 per day at Union Hotel, $3 00 per day.

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTIO TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES
TTHS
E. & M. BOLLMANN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH
Wine Vinegar,
The Original and Only Genuine.
Superior to all others for Table Use, Preserving Pickles, Fish, Oysters, etc.
☞ Ask your Grocer for it. Take no other. Beware of imitations.
IMPORTED BY
SOINE & CARL,
21 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
AGENT IN PITTSBURGH.
T. K. WILLSON, Merchandise Broker,
271 LIBERTY STREET. Orders solicited from the Wholesale Trade in bond or duty paid.
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NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Six 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
146 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Every Department Daily Receiving New Attractions, and Every Article at a Little Less than Usual Prices!!
THERE IS TO BE HAD AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
All-wool Striped Oversuitings,
At 20c; new line of goods, a special bargain.
We have just opened NEW and LEADING STYLES in MOHAIRS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1876.

In local financial circles the situation is so entirely the same as heretofore that we hardly need take time to repeat the features that are so well-known. A moderately good demand for bank accommodations and the easy and strong position of the banks continue to be the leading characteristics with a generally healthy and cheerful feeling among bankers. Rates of discount are steady and unchanged, with the tendency toward firmness. The supply of Eastern exchange is ample and drafts on New York rule easy at par in bank settlements, with counter rates nominally 50c per $1,000. Local stocks are quiet, and we hear of no items of information in that line.

—The national debts of the world—that is, of that part of the world which is civilized enough to have national debts—have increased from $1,500,000,000 in 1715 to $23,000,000,000 in 1875. The *Westminster Review* gives this table:

1715—France, $124,030,000; Holland, $90,000,000; England, $36,000,000; [illegible], $3,000,000; [illegible], $3,000,000; total, $256,000,000.

1793—Great Britain, $303,000,000; United States, $75,000,000; Europe, $200,000,000; total, $578,000,000.

1815—Great Britain, $3,675,000,000; Europe, $370,000,000; United States, $7,000,000; other American, $5,000,000; British India, $26,000,000; total, $4,081,000,000.

1848—Great Britain, $3,240,000,000; Europe, $6,000,000; United States, $48,000,000; British Colonies, $7,000,000; Latin American countries, $60,000,000; British India, $50,000,000; total, $3,713,000,000.

1870—Great Britain, $3,800,000,000; Europe, $2,165,000,000; America, $765,000,000; Asia, $105,000,000; Australasia, $36,000,000; Africa, $40,000,000; total, $3,910,000,000.

1875—Great Britain, $3,775,000,000; Europe, $2,773,000,000; America, $774,000,000; Asia, $131,000,000; Australasia, $40,000,000; Africa, $75,000,000; total, $4,577,000,000.

These figures are of wide interest. The term national indebtedness cannot hide the fact that this vast sum is a tax on individuals. England has great interest in national debts, as she has loans sums of about $600,000,000 by the defaults in the Turkish, Spanish, Egyptian and South American debts. Great Britain has reduced her debt $635,000,000 since 1815—about $10,000,000 a year. After 1715 France reduced her debt from $620,000,000 to $160,000,000 by bankruptcy. If the European war, now imminent, should come, the effect on these figures of national debt will be startling.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in loans of $32,570, in circulation of $87,571, and in due from banks of $176,241. There was an increase in specie of $19,194, in reserve of $604,235, in national bank notes of $287,583, in due to banks of $135,578, and in deposits of $627,069. The business at bank was quite large, showing an increase in clearings of $173,705 and in balances of $169,045. There changes are not very large, except in the items of reserve and deposits, and indicate no change as affecting the money market. The rates of interest or business generally. The banks continue free lenders, and gladly welcome all the approved legitimate business paper that is offered them.

—Vienna correspondence supplies the following information relative to German currency movements: At the end of August the old silver coins withdrawn amounted to 561,411,210 marks, the old copper coins to 2,960,788 marks. On the 30th of September the returns of all the nineteen German note banks were as follows: Coin and bullion, 708,359,000 marks (decrease 21,398,000 against the foregoing week); discounts, 686,913,000 marks (increase 13,895,000 marks); circulation of notes, 892,678,000 (increase 8,072,000 marks). The total of new German money coined up to September 25, 1876, amounted to:

	Marks.
In gold	1,421,200,820
In silver	312,153,337
In nickel	32,845,870
In copper	2,953,809

—The Boston *Globe* contains some further particulars about the Massachusetts Family Bank: "Books are now open for subscriptions to the stock of Mr. Elizur Wright's projected 'Massachusetts Family Bank.' The capital stock is to consist of $500,000 in shares of $50 each, and it is the intention and hope that it shall be owned by the people and widely distributed. The object of the institution is to combine the functions of a savings bank and a life insurance company, affording depositors the opportunity of securing by small deposits an effective life insurance and obtaining moderate loans in return. Policies can be surrendered at any time on an equitable adjustment of rights."

—The Gold Hill *News* of the 12th says: As to the future outlooks for dividends from the bonanza, an arrangement has been made whereby the two great mines will hereafter be regulated to yield 550 tons per day. One of equal grade can be taken out of both, which will give a monthly yield of $1,400,000 from the mines, and which can easily be increased to $2,000,000 each if desired, thus giving a larger yield than ever yet attained from the bonanza. More mills are being put to work on Justice ore, and the yield from that mine will be from $175,000 to $180,000 for the present month.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 25, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6-20s, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20s, 1865, reg	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20s, 1865, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
5-20s, 1867	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s, 1868, registered	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s, 1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10-40s, coupons	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
Currency 6s	[illegible]					
New 5-20s, coup	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
Central Pacific 1st	118	118	118	118	118	118
Quicksilver	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Panama	[illegible]					
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	87	87	87	87	87	87
American Express	63	63	63	63	63	63
United States Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
New York Central	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pitts	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwest	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Do. preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul common	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Do. preferred	56	56	56	56	56	56
Wabash, common	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]					
Union Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Harlem	136	136	136	136	136	136
Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]					
Iron Mountain	16	16	16	16	16	16
C. C. & I. C	[illegible]					
Del. Lack. & West	78	78	78	78	78	78
S. Carolinas, April	[illegible]					
S. Carolinas, July	[illegible]					
Missouri 6's	[illegible]					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	48¾
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	20¾
United Cos. of N. J	125½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pgh., Titville & Buffalo	[illegible]	95	[illegible]
Lehigh	[illegible]	[illegible]	49¾
Allentown Valley	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central) Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	40

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Money loaned at 3@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $164,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling 483@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109⅞, these having been the only quotations to-day. Borrowing rates 1, 2, 1¼ and 3 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon New Jersey Central firsts, new, advanced to 110¾; do do convertible first of '75, 112; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Ia. La Crosse division, 105; Central Pacific 105¾, and Morris and Essex sevens 107. Only a limited business was transacted at sinking funds were firm at 92 and do second at 79½; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were offered at 58, against sales at 57¾ this forenoon. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. Stocks were strong and higher in early dealings with an improvement in prices of from ½ to 1¾ per cent. At first a reaction took place, under which sales to realize profits. After second call the market was firm with a fair business doing. At the close prices showed a decline of from ⅛@¼ per cent. from the morning quotations, which were in some cases not reached yet made since the recent upward movement set in. There was considerable selling for short account. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 65¾ and closed at 65¾; Michigan Central fell off to 46¾; Lake Shore to 69¾, Northwestern common to 35¾, preferred to 61¾, New York Central to 129¾; Rock Island to 101¾, St. Paul common to 27¾, preferred to 56¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 11¾, Delaware and Hudson Canal to 95, New Jersey Central to 77¾, Western Union to 92¾ and Pacific Mail to 24¾. The last named recovered in final sales to 25. Transactions aggregated 43,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 7,500 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 80,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 7,000 New York Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West Union Tel.	92½	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	7¾	Do. preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	24¾	Do. preferred	58¾
Mariposa	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash	29¾
Do. preferred	[illegible]	Do. preferred	9
Adams Express	69¾	Ft. Wayne	101
Wells Fargo Exp	87	Del. Lack. & West	78¾
American Express	63	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex	69½	Del. & Hudson Can	95¾
New York Central	129¾	Do. preferred	[illegible]
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Atlantic	18½
Do. preferred	31	Atlantic & P. Tel	15¾
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	33
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	25¾
Michigan Central	46¾	Indianapolis & Cent'l	4
Panama	127	Burl'gton & Quincy	113
Lake Shore	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	14¾
Illinois Central	85¾	Do. preferred	34
Cleve. and Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
North'western	36¾	Union Pac. stock	62¾
Do. preferred	61¾	Do. land grants	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I. C	[illegible]	Do. S. F. bonds	93¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	New 5's	114½
5-20's, 1865	118	New 4½'s	106½
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	110
5-20's, 1867	115¾	10-40's, coupons	115¾
5-20's, 1868	115¾	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	108
Virginia, old	28		

LONDON, October 25, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is reported at £[illegible]. United States 5-20s of 1865, 103; do 1867, 108¾; do 1868, 108¾; Railroad securities: Illinois Central 103; preferred [illegible]; Erie 16¾; preferred [illegible]; Pacific, October, 25.—Receipts [illegible] francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 25.—[illegible] states bonds closed firm.

BERLIN, October 25.—The [illegible] Banks of Germany and Russia [illegible] increased their rates of discount one [illegible] per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, October [illegible]—Sight exchange on N[illegible] old 110¾@[illegible] count. Sterling exc[illegible] ¼ per cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE WE[illegible] GAZETTE COMMERCIAL, October 25, 1876.

Business co[illegible] derate in nearly all lines and an a[illegible] ame of trade was severed in the [illegible] A steady feeling pervades the value[illegible] important alterations which we [illegible] to-day being a fraction. advance[illegible] and another drop in crude petroleum[illegible] s of produce by rail are reported[illegible] for the week ending to-day, [illegible] in nearly all the articles of the leading articles of produce [illegible] since our last are as follows:

Flour	3,800	Apples, bbls	191
Corn, bus	6,000	Cheese, bxs	643
Wheat, bus	2,000	Butter, pkgs	46
Barley, bus	3,551	Bacon, pcs	4,038
Rye, bus	439	Bacon, tcs	10
Oats, bus	6,736	Potatoes, bus	1,532
Hay, bales	90		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	12,791	11,884	29,655
Apples, bbls	1,363	1,739	3,102
Cheese, bxs	1,110	3,167	4,280
Corn, bus	9,570	1,768	23,338
Wheat, bus	7,946	10,959	18,905
Barley, bus	11,488	20,549	32,037
Rye, bus	812	1,050	1,862
Oats, bus	37,316	26,252	63,568
Butter, pkgs	445	439	884
Bacon, pcs	14,899	4,039	18,886
Bacon, tcs	983	457	1,440
Potatoes, bus	4,703	12,549	17,252
Hay, bales	690	1,469	2,059

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market shows a rather easier feeling under increased receipts of all kinds of grain. Wheat is active and steady, with a good demand for prime qualities. We quote choice red winter at [illegible] 21@1 28; white $1 28@1 32. Corn is rather easier under receipts of over 70,000 bushels during the week, the effect on these figures of national debt will be startling. [illegible] 56@56c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Eat is quiet at 36@37c for prime yellow; 35@36c for mixed. Oats are easy, with liberal receipts and a moderately active trade. We quote prime white at 36@38c per bus; mixed 32@37c. Rye is firm and in fair demand at 70@72c. Barley is moderately active with large receipts, amounting to 20,000 bushels for the week. We quote at 90c@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the following prices:

FLOUR—Receipts continue liberal and the market is active and steady. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 @ [illegible]; No. 2 do $6 50@7 00; No. 3 primered wheat flour $5 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading brands for shipment to-day are: Double X steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 50@8 00; choice white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patent $8 50@9 00; rye flour $5 00@5 25; cornmeal 2c $ bushel; oatmeal $3 00 $ barrel; Graham $3 25; rye flour 90c per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is steady and tolerably active. We quote prices of loose from country wagons at $12 00@16 00 per ton. Baled rules on track at $12 00@14 00 $ ton.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 $ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@17 00; middling $20 00@22 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a large supply with receipts amounting to 1,738 barrels for the week. The demand is comparatively slack and prices retain the former low range. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at $1 85@1 90 $ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work 3@5c; medium green 1@2½c; red tipped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 3@3½c cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is a slack feeling and values are rather easy though not quotably altered. Supplies continue liberal and there is considerable accumulation of common to medium stock, while strictly prime qualities move slowly but sellin [illegible] quotations. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c $ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Receipts are large, aggregating 3,167 boxes for the week. Trade is active and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote prime to fancy factory at 13½@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 14@14½c. New York Goshen rules at 14c in round lots and 14½@15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@11 00 $ barrel; $3 25@3 50 $ bushel.

CIDER—Continues in liberal supply and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $4 50@4 60 $ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote sliced apples at 4@5c per lb; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The supply is quite liberal and the market is steady and very active. We quote strictly fresh at 26@27c per dozen; pickled 22@ 23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower quotations for small.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c $ lb; domestic 20@ 22c $ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in fair supply and a little more inquiry at $3 @3 50 $ bushel. Prime soft shell walnuts 16c. Rough Island to 15c. Prime Kentucky to 15c. New York Central to 10½c. Ohio and Mississippi to 11½c. Delaware and Hudson Canal to 12½c. New Jersey Central to 13½c. Western Union to 92¾ and Pacific Mail to 24¾. The last named recovered in final sales to 25. Transactions aggregated 43,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 7,500 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 80,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 7,000 New York Central. The following were the closing quotations:

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Virginia, old	28		

LONDON, October 25, 5 P. M.—The amount

6...	1,980	5 20	71...	22,020	6 50	75...	22,493	6 20	91...	2,420	6 45
106...	31,810	6 25	91...	2,420	6 45	106...	31,810	6 25	68...	18,350	5 65
29...	7,850	6 30	95...	17,020	6 55	95...	25,940	6 30	73...	19,820	5 85
67...	15,020	5 20	4...	1,600	4 75	24...	6,240	6 20	73...	19,820	5 90
4...	1,220	3 25	5...	1,700	4 75	107...	28,250	6 10	107...	28,250	6 10
66...	15,770	6 00	77...	4,060	4 75	107...	28,250	6 10	15...	3,900	6 00
48...	10,260	5 50	21...	5,190	5 50	18...	5,300	6 00	99...	25,940	6 30
86...	18,350	5 60	24...	5,210	5 50	123...	22,510	5 55	8...	2,020	4 90
98...	22,020	6 15	52...	10,610	5 50	90...	18,800	6 70	16...	4,080	5 95

SHEEP.

Under a very heavy supply and bad advices from the East, the market opened bad, fully 25c per cwt. lower than reported last Wednesday. Most all of the sheep offered this week were of good quality, and from the following quotations it is hard to announce the market the worst of the season:

Best, 90 to 100 lbs	$4 25@4 60
Best, 85 to 90 lbs	3 85@4 10
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3 00@3 50
Lambs	4 00@4 75

HOGS.

No. Wt. P'c. | No. Wt. P'c. | No. Wt. P'c.
228...16,800 | $8 87½ | 195...17,410 | $4 10 | 105...9,160 | $4 25
175...13,580 | 4 12½ | 256...23,000 | 4 15 | 118...9,320 | 3 50
181...15,460 | 3 85 | 180...16,550 | 4 20 | 192...18,210 | 4 10
195...18,310 | 4 10 | 189...17,060 | 4 15 | 162...14,220 | 4 00
65...4,570 | 3 50 | 165...8,100 | 3 75 | 111...8,660 | 3 75
185...16,250 | 4 10 | 195...16,820 | 4 10 | 187...17,080 | 4 15
134...12,040 | 4 12½ | 50...4,380 | 3 75 | 80...7,470 | 4 00
159...16,480 | 4 05

Receipts—120 cars through cattle; 204 cars local cattle; 224 cars sheep; 56 cars hogs.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only on two days' sight. Drafts to be payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is the agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & Co.

S. B. Hedges & Co.

report the following state of the markets:

CATTLE.

The supply is in excess of the demand and all the sellers say this is the worst market of the year. Especially is this true for heavy coarse cattle, which buyers say don't suit. Nice well-bred, 1,603 to 1,293 lbs, for feeders, thick fat of like quality, and choice little steers called straw trampers seem to be the only kind wanted. The number of cattle on the yards in the pens unsold at this writing, and about all the sales we can note are for such as suited the wants of feeders, will be carried over for our sales for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
12...	15,420	$5 00	17...	19,440	$4 20	33...	33,110	$3 35
40...	44,720	3 50	19...	21,490	3 80	11...	11,930	3 90
2...	2,040	4 10	2...	2,010	3 87½	2...	1,980	4 00
6...	6,570	3 60	16...	21,000	4 60	49...	65,740	4 20
14...	17,170	4 00	17...	17,720	3 75			

We think the figures on the best grades will not vary much from last week, but cannot say certainly, as our best cattle are yet unsold.

HOGS.

The supply has been very heavy and prices unsatisfactory to all sellers, especially for such as are in the grades of fair to good, and heavy or Yorkers and no good enough for Philadelphias. We would state that in all lots offered we have made the pressure of sales, reaching $3 01½ as the lowest point. From this a slight reaction has taken place up to $4 02½, the price now bid. Shipment was expected, with prices nominally $4 05@4 10 as certificates. Union rules 12½@15c below United and Continental. We will rates are the same as certificates.

SHEEP—The market is wholly devoid of life so far as the business is done with for export is concerned, and the dead-lock between the purchasing interest and the commission refiners still holds. The home trade is moderately active and steady. We quote round lots of fair to choice at [illegible] thousand barrels nominally at 21¼@22c; car lots to the home trade at 22¾@23c; the Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 23@23c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—The *Herald* says of yesterday's market: The furthermore in United was strong but transactions were limited. Opening at $1 17¼, declined to $1 16¾, and then it reacted at the close with United at $1 17⅛ bid. Shipment was held firmer in proportion than the rest of the list. Sales were quiet during the day but only to a limited extent. Sales 154,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 25, closing 24.—Exporters continue indifferent and quotations are regarded wholly nominal. Business is quiet in any trade. Crude is quoted here at 12@12¼c in bulk and 16@16½c in barrels; refined 22 in bulk and 30c in cases; city naphta 16c in shipping order.

PARKERS, October 25.—United $3 11½; Union $2 91½; shipment nothing doing and market nominal. NOTE—Market weak; United at 3 03; Union $2 85; shipment $3 10 and nominal.

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—Market nominal at $3 15.

OIL CITY, October 25.—Market steady at $3 12½ for United with not much doing; immediate shipment not quotable.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Market steady; standard white 110@112 test cases 27@29c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, October 25.—Petroleum dull; crude in bulk 12@12½c; refined 22@23c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Petroleum dull; crude in barrels 17@18c; refined 25@26c.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 10½d.

ANTWERP, October 25.—Refined petroleum 46¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	965
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,083

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acetic	12 @ 15	Mag'cal	80 @ 1 00
Citric	1 05 @ 1 10	Marj	40 @ 45
Oxalic	17 @ 20	Manna S'd	80 @ 85
Sulphuric	3 @ 5	Morph sulph	2 25 @ 2 50
Tartaric	50 @ 60	Nux Vom	10 @ 15
Alcohol	2 25 @ 2 50	*Oil.*	
Alums.		Bergamot	3 50 @ 3 75
Cape	20 @ 22	Castor	1 90 @ 2 00
Socot	60 @ 75	Cinnam	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Ground	3 @ 4	Cod liv	1 00 @ 1 10
Aqua	7 @ 11	Cod liv, gal	2 50 @ 2 75
Annetta	50 @ 60	Lemon	2 40 @ 2 50
Alkali.		Peppermint	4 50 @ 5 00
Soda	4 @ 5	Linseed, b'l'd	65 @ 67
Bal Copa	70 @ 75	Neat's foot	90 @ 95
Bayrum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		Olive, qts	1 00 @ 1 25
Cassia	20 @ 30	Olive, pints	60 @ 75
Cinchona	15 @ 30	Origan, pints	75 @ 90
" pale, $	20 @ 30	Pepperm't	4 50 @ 5 00
" yellow	30 @ 40	Rosemary, $	1 00 @ 1 25
Black Lead.		Sassafras	50 @ 75
American	4 @ 6	Sperm	2 25 @ 2 50
East Ind	11 @ 12	Tanners, gal	50 @ 55
Bay rum	50 @ 60	Tanners, $	40 @ 45
Blue mass	58 @ 60	Wint'g'n	2 75 @ 3 00
Blue vitriol	8 @ 10	Wint'g'n, $	2 50 @ 2 75
Borax refd	14 @ 16	Pl'ris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll	5 @ 6	Pl'ris, $	4 @ 5
Bromide K	55 @ 60	Bichrom	22 @ 24
Calomel	90 @ 1 00	Chlorate	35 @ 40
Camphor	50 @ 55	Cyanide	2 85 @ 3 00
Cam refd	55 @ 60	Iodine	5 @ 6
Canthar	2 @ 2 50	Iodide	3 50 @ 3 75
Cham Germ	35 @ 40	Rosin	3 00 @ 3 50
Boman	15 @ 20	Soda, bi-carb	3½ @ 4
Chlor'd	50 @ 1 00	Gentian	12 @ 15
Cloves	30 @ 35	Ginger, j	14 @ 16
Cochin	45 @ 50	Jamaica	20 @ 24
Corl'ander	5 @ 10	Mace	90 @ 1 00
Copperas, $	2 @ 3	Jalap	70 @ 75
Epsom	3 @ 4	Liquorice	12 @ 15
Cubebs	18 @ 20	Rhub E.	2 00 @ 2 50
Cream Tart	30 @ 35	Rhub C.	75 @ 1 00
Emery	10 @ 12	Senega	90 @ 1 00
Ep Sulph	3 @ 4	Valer'n	30 @ 35
Sulp	2 @ 3	Varn	25 @ 30
Extr Logwood	12 @ 15	Sal Ammon	16 @ 18
Liq Logwood	10 @ 12	Spirits	2 @ 2½
Italian	35 @ 40	Soda, b	2½ @ 3
Shelly	30 @ 35	*Seed.*	
Fustic	3 @ 4	Canary	5 @ 6
Galls	20 @ 25	Caraway	12 @ 15
Gum		Cardamon	2 00 @ 2 50
Arabic sifted	35 @ 45	Mustard	20 @ 25
" white, $	55 @ 65	Senna Alex	25 @ 30
Myrrh T'kn	40 @ 45	Senna, E. I	35 @ 40
Shellac	45 @ 50	*Soda*	
Tragacanth	50 @ 60	Bi Carb	4½ @ 5
" Flake	60 @ 70	Bay Carl	1½ @ 2
Hoffm'n	20 @ 25	Cast wh	1½ @ 2
Iodine	1 00 @ 1 10	Sugar	2 @ 2½
Iodoform	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp spgal	42 @ 45
Indigo	75 @ 1 00	Turp bbl	40 @ 42
Insect powder	25 @ 30	Copal	1 00 @ 1 40
Lead, acet	12 @ 14	Damar	45 @ 50
Lupulin	1 25 @ 1 35	Dammar, pale	1 75 @ 2 00
Lycopodium	30 @ 35	Kauri gum	1 00 @ 1 25
Lime, chlor	3 @ 4	Mastic	1 00 @ 1 25
Madder	12 @ 15	Shellac	45 @ 50

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Sconifer—25 cases at	case $ 50
Less quantity	case 55
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	case 3 00
Potash—as calcined to 76 per cent	$ lb 5½
Less quantity	6
Potash—as calcined to 70 per cent	$ lb 5
Less quantity	5½
Potash—as calcined to 60 per cent	$ lb 4½
Less quantity	5
Soda—ash—58 per cent	$ lb 2½
Less quantity	2¾
Soda—ash—48 per cent	$ lb 2¼
Less quantity	2½
Caustic soda—58 per cent	$ lb 3½
Less quantity	3¾
Caustic soda—48 per cent	$ lb 3
Less quantity	3¼
Caustic soda—10 drums	$ lb 3½
Less quantity	3¾
Coppera—20 bbls	$ lb 7½c
Less quantity	8c
Porous alum—10 bbls	$ lb 3½c
Less quantity	4c
Sulphuric acid	$ lb 1½c
Muriatic acid	$ lb 1½c
Nitric acid	$ lb 2½c
Chloride calcium	$ lb 2½c
Pure alumina	$ lb 25@30c
Lump alum	$ lb 3½c
Terra, cash in 30 days	$ ton 15

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is an improved demand, and the prospects for the fall business are moderately good. Prices are generally unchanged. The following are the quotations for

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 28, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M.	29.780	40	64	W.	7 m'ls	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.595	45	50.5	W.	12 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.981	40	64	W.	10 m'ls	Clear

Mean barometer...29.874 Highest thermom. 45
Mean thermom... 40.7 Lowest thermom.. 38

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 25, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.15	50	..	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.98	44	..	Clear.
Davenport	30.11	38	..	Clear.
Denver	30.06	45	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.05	42	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.08	40	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	47	..	Clear.
Louisville	30.07	48	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.17	53	..	Clear.
Nashville	30.21	48	..	Clear.
Omaha	30.11	45	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.94	50	..	Cloudy.
Portland, Org	29.62	56	.02	Lt. rain.
Salt Lake	29.76	59	..	Clear.
San Diego	30.03	62	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.53	62	..	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.16	48	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.19	61	..	Clear.
Santa Fe	30.01	46	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.21	69	..	Clear.
Virginia City	29.91	45	..	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.07	52	..	Clear.

Committed for Larceny

Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday committed Henry Lampher for trial on a charge of larceny. The information in this case was made by Mr. Samuel Ammon, who alleges that the accused stole his skiff, which was moored at the river bank near the foot of Locust street.

Missionary Meetings

The Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will hold a series of meetings this evening at the Third Presbyterian church. At 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., the meeting will be for women only. At 7½ o'clock a meeting will be held open for all. Interesting reports and addresses by ladies and missionaries are expected through the day and evening. Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Canton, China, will speak in the evening.

A farewell missionary meeting of the Presbyterian church was held last evening commemorative of the departure of Miss Emma Ogden, M. D., for the India mission.

Cruelty to Children and Animals.

Superintendent street, of the Humane Society, reports:

We have had fourteen cases of cruelty to animals the last week that we have investigated, two of which were prosecuted, convicted and fined. We find it necessary to keep a sharp lookout daily to prevent much cruelty that would otherwise occur. We have also had a few cases of cruelty to children reported to us, but cases of that kind do not really belong to the object of this society. We are informed that a butcher on Thursday last bought a few hogs at the stock yards and took them to his slaughter house. The next day one of them had a litter of eleven pigs. On Monday he killed and dressed the mother, and on Tuesday he sold the meat in the market, and the pigs starved to death. The best butchers detest such acts, and appeal to us to prevent them.

A Cow Nuisance.

For months past the residence of Oakland have been much annoyed at the invasion of their premises by troops of cows, which tramp over flower beds, destroy shrubbery, cut up the grass upon the well kept lawns, and accomplish other damage which can hardly be estimated pecuniarily. It seems to have become a custom with certain parties at Soho to keep cows, since which time they allow them to turn them out in the early morning to seek free pasturing. In some cases the gate of private premises have been opened, and the animals turned in to feed before daylight, and no attention paid to them. Two owners were until night, to be milked. The Chief of Police has been notified, and has taken means to prevent the inconvenience in the future, but it is very plain in the matter, and inflicts a severe penalty upon those who permit cattle to run at large.

Presbyterianism in Sewickley Valley.

We have received a copy of the very able historical discourse, on "Presbyterianism in the Sewickley Valley," delivered by the Rev. James Allison, D.D., of the *Presbyterian Banner*, and published by request of the session of Sewickley Presbyterian church. The pamphlet is neatly printed by Nevin, Gribbin & Co., and contains forty-two pages. It is needless to say that, coming from the pen of one so gifted and experienced as Dr. Allison, the history is accurate, comprehensive and interesting. It is a faithful statement of the leading facts, circumstances and incidents connected with the founding of the Presbyterian church in the valley of Sewickley, and its subsequent growth and development. The discourse is a valuable contribution to the general history of Presbyterianism in the West, now being prepared under the auspices of the Presbyteries and Synods.

Death of a Religeuse.

Mother Gertrude Blake, of the Order of Mercy, who died at the Webster avenue Convent on Saturday, was buried at St. Xavier's Cemetery, Allegheny, on Monday last. She was a native of Latrobe, on this county. In the Order of Mercy, devotedly loved by the Sisters, and justly esteemed and revered by a large circle of friends among the clergy and laity. To the Sisters, she was a last link with their venerable foundress, being the only living member, save one, who was received and professed in the early days of the order by Mother McAuley. Mother Blake was seventy years of age, forty of which she passed in the order, the last thirty in the Pittsburgh diocese. She has remained at Xavier's, Westmoreland county, during the past few years. About a month ago she came to the city, and her frail health warned her of her approaching end. A fall which she received also greatly shattered her nerves. She died as she had lived, good, pure and just.

City Mortality.

The deaths in the city last week were 53, a decrease of 7 over the week previous. Four were victims of the Zug's mill disaster, making a total of fourteen who resided in Pittsburgh proper. The causes of death were as follows:

Scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; cholera infantum, 1; erysipelas, 1; small-pox, 1; cancer, 1; scrofula, 1; bronchitis, 1; nephritis, 3; miliary tuberculosis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 4; puerperal hemorragica, 1; paralysis, 2; inflammation of brain, 3; valve disease of heart, 1; asthma, 1; croup, 1; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 5; teething, 1; diarrhea, 2; enlargement of spleen, 1; premature birth, 1; marasmus (inanperalee), 1; burns, 1; boiler explosion, 4.

Color—White, 52; colored, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 25; other parts of United States, 8; Germany, 5; Ireland, 11; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1.

Age—Under one year, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 5; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 5; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1.

Localities—City wards, 46; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; Mercy Hospital, 2; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 3; St. Francisena Hospital, 1.

The Late A. M. Stewart, D.D.

A service was had on Wednesday morning the knowledge of which will be of interest to the friends of the late Rev. A. M. Stewart, D. D. It will be rembered that he died in Chico, California, on February 24th 1875 and was buried there. One week ago, however, the metallic case in which the body had been placed, was taken up, with a view to its removal to the Allegheny Cemetery. Having reached this city, it was deposited in the family lot, (No. 34 sec. 24) on yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The brief religious service was conducted at the grave, by the Rev. Elliot E. Swift.

Mr. Stewart was born in Butler county Pa. His first pastoral charge was in Chicago, where he was instrumental in organizing a church. He also presened for seven years in the church on Penn avenue, in this city, of which the Rev. Mr. Gailly is now pastor. During the war, he served as chaplain of the old Thirteenth, afterwards the 102d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, by the surviving members of which he was ever remembered with warm affection. At the time of his death, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Chicora, Butler county. He died in his loyalty, fearless and emphatic in his utterances, as a preacher of the gospel.

Meeting of the Colored Literary Societies of Allegheny County.

The first session was held in the Wylie Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at three P. M. Delegates representing the Brown's Chapel Church, Asd, Green Street Baptist and Avery Mission literary societies of Allegheny City, and Wylie Avenue, East End, Forbes and Grant Street of Pittsburgh were present. The meeting was called to order, and Mr. J. C. Harris was elected Chairman *pro tem*, and Miss H. Harris Secretary *pro tem*. Credentials were then called for, and all those duly accredited were enrolled, after which a committee of three was elected on permanent organization, consisting of Mr. W. Ash, Miss L. Jackson and Mr. W. Harris. The committee retired and, during their absence, the convention was ably addressed by Mr. F. Lacy, ex-President of Brown's Chapel Aid Society; Rev. Mr. Jackson, of the Baptist, and Mr. Johnston, of the Mission. The committee then returned and reported the following officers: President, Granville S. Woodson, of Pittsburgh; Vice President, Mr. John W. Johnston, of Brown's Chapel; Recording Secretary, Miss Sadie Black, of Allegheny; Corresponding Secretary Miss Lizzie Philpress of Avery Mission, who were unanimously elected.

The President elect, Mr. Woodson, was then escorted to the chair, and made an able address on the advancement of the colored race on this continent since the abolishment of slavery—their progress in wealth, intelligence, and even in the arts and sciences. The address was well received by the audience. The President then announced the appointment of Messrs. Geo. W. Hussey and L. Randolph as sergeants-at-arms. On motion of a committee of three was appointed on rules, and reported a series of sixteen to govern the convention. A committee of nine was appointed on business. The President stated that as the hour was then late he would defer the appointments until evening. A programme of exercises was then presented for the evening meeting, and the convention adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

The evening session was called to order by the President, G. S. Woodson, Esq., and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and edited by Rev. C. A. Smith, pastor of the Wylie avenue church. The roll of delegates was then called and the President proceeded to appoint appointed chairman, and Miss M. C. Thomas, secretary of the committee, and two delegates from each society represented in said convention, a finance committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Randolph, Massey and Ash were appointed. After singing by Professor Banks, the class assisted by the Brown chapel choir, Prof. Mitchell delivered an able address on "words" which was highly appreciated by the audience. Miss L. Jackson read some selections and Miss Harris read a carefully prepared essay on Missions. The Business Committee reported a number of resolutions for discussion at their next meeting, to be held in Brown's Chapel, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst. at 8 P. M., where there will be able addresses by some of the most eminent of our educators. This is the first time a convention of the colored literary societies of this county has been held, and marks a new chapter in their history well befitting the centennial year.

ALLEGHENY MASS MEETING.

Large Republican Gathering in the Diamond—Able Speeches by Hon. R. B. Carnahan and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne.

The Republican mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond last night was a splendid success. At the hour announced for the meeting to commence the ground about the speakers' stand contained a crowd numbering not less than two thousand persons. After several printed campaign songs by Mr. William J. Pope, the meeting was called to order by John A. Myler, Esq., upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—James D. Walker.

Vice Presidents—Arthur Hobson, Hon. O. Phillips, Major W. W. Tyson, David Semple, Alex. Postley, J. C. Patterson, R. W. Armstrong, G. Yeager, George D. Riddle, John Hall, Joseph McNaughter, James Bradley, David Mackerron, Dr. John Hamilton, Joseph Walton, Dr. James Herron, James A. Sholes, J. O. S. Golden, J. R. Brown, C. W. Benny, George Snaman, Nic Voegtly, James Richey, Joel Smith and J. B. Smith.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Walker was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Myler, and made a brief address of thanks, at the close of which he introduced, as the first speaker,

HON. R. B. CARNAHAN.

Mr. Carnahan said this grand assize from one end of the country to the other was to decide the great question: Has the Republican party in the past shown itself competent to control the Government, and, judged by its record, does it show a good title to be continued in power? What are the issues? There are people who say there are but few points of difference in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. To say that there was no difference in the doctrines of the two parties was absurd. The St. Louis platform speaks of "Federal Congress," a "Federal Constitution," "Federal debt," &c., using the term "Federal" no less than eight times. The Republican platform says "National Congress," "National debt," &c. Now, in these two words is the difference in the two parties. They were radically different. The Democrat will say to us, "You have nothing but the bloody shirt to talk about," and according to his idea the bloody shirt ought to be a very small thing in this campaign. Let us look into this matter. In the South, the speaker went on to say, a large majority of the white people are Democrats, and as a reflection of the sentiments of that white population he related a conversation he had with a Southern man in Philadelphia not long ago. That man said the idea of an American citizen was a humbug—there was no such thing as an American citizen. "You," said the Southern man, "are a citizen of Pennsylvania, and of no other Government, and it is the sheerest humbuggery in the world to talk about these United States being a Government. We made it, and we can unmake it. It is nothing more than a compact between the several States. We in the South were so firmly fixed in that belief that we fought for it. We believe it yet, and the time will come when the doctrine of State rights will prevail in the North as well as in the South." This was the utterance of a representative Southern man. And yet they ask us by we should be shent the bloody shirt; they say the Confederate soldier is our brother, and should not be persecuted for his conduct in the past; that his Cause of a Government was that this country was a confederation of States that he had committed a great crime when he fought to maintain that idea—in fact, he might be right. This, said the speaker, was the idea of our political enemies. What was ours? We say this nation is a Government and not a confederation, and the last offenses that can be committed against it; that when we went into the war we were fighting against rebels and traitors. Were we wrong? If so, we have no business to mention the bloody shirt, and all the precious lives and the billions of money expended in the war were spent in vain.

It is ridiculous to say that the two parties are alike. If, as the Southern Democrats claim, we are only citizens of the States in which we reside, then we owe allegiance only to the States. The Republican party indorses no such doctrine, and that is the difference between it and the Democratic party.

The speaker did not consider this the most important political contest that he had ever taken place. We fought our greatest campaign in 1864. That campaign was fought on the same issue that is to be settled now—whether this country is a compact that can be broken at any time, or an inseparable union of the States. The contest of 1864 was waged under a disadvantage by the Republican party. Then we had reverses and disasters everywhere; the Democrats were howling that the war was a failure, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of our troubles, on the basis of a whole Union, was gloomy indeed. How did the people vote then? They say the Republican party was wrong? No. They elected Abraham Lincoln, who represented the same idea for which we are now contending. No armed force could compel the people to vote for Republican principles in 1864 they will not compel them now.

The speaker did not not believe that any man in the large audience before him would vote against the flag in the approaching contest. He had never seen but one—James Buchanan—who was not willing to vote for a good while ago. He thought it could not be possible that a majority of the people of this country were so blind as to vote to place in power the enemies of our Government. The war was no plan that it seemed like a waste of words to state it to the voter of average intelligence. It was, indeed, sad to think it necessary to inspire intelligent men to vote for the party of the Union. It was hard to believe it necessary to go over the country now and fight on the issues which we had supposed were settled forever by the war for the Union. It was a shame that the God-accursed doctrine of State rights still existed. It must be crushed out by the ballot as it had been by the sword.

The speaker next adverted to the action of the late House of Representatives in giving the Southern members back most of them were to the control of all the important committees. He was sad to say that he could not think that a majority of the people of this country desired such a state of affairs. What gave him confidence in that belief was the action of the people in 1874. If Tilden should succeed he would regard it as one of the most afflicting dispensations of Providence we have ever had.

The tendency of Democratic teaching was commented on. Every day battles had ward. The speaker did not know that there was a particularly bad ward in Allegheny, but if there was one ward here worse than another, it is there we can confidently look for Democratic majorities. In the old guard, little was carefully scanned by the Republican vote. The next drew a picture of the crowd that would be after the offices in the event of Tilden's election. Does one come forward and say, "I was at Alton, Ill., many years ago, and helped to murder Lovejoy in the interests of the Democratic party;" does another say, "I assisted in inaugurating strife in New York city, and murdered a United States officer;" does another say, "I was at Andersonville, and shot my Sanksgiven turkey;" does another say, "I was with Forrest at Fort Pillow, and murdered several negroes;" does another say, "I burned a nigger orphan asylum," and so on, would not their claims be accepted by the men who are elected by the solid south?

The change of the Democrats to that the Republican office holders have practiced enormous frauds by collecting the revenues was resisted, the speaker showing by offices, frauds at the government had suffered at the vilest losses under Democratic rule.

The Democrats are conducting the campaign under false pretenses. They try to conceal the vital issue by a clamor for reform, alleging frauds against Republican administrations which were never committed. Their charges of extravagance and corruption against President Grant's administrations were shown to be false. The Government's credit at the close of Buchanan's administration was contrasted with its credit now. Then the Government could not borrow money under two per cent. a month; now its bonds were taken at 4½ per cent. per annum. Within a few months nearly one-half of the Government's five-twenty bonds had been exchanged for 6½ per cent. bonds. No other party in the world's history under administration could be given than the fact that foreign agents had come to this country to make an exchange of bonds for their own.

The speaker touched on the dolleys of the Democratic House in the way of investigation. They had embarked on one line of investigation and found George H. Pendleton at the end of it, where they left him. They then seized on another line, and here they found George H. Pendleton, Democrat, again. The only Republican office holder they found engaged in fraudulent acts was the Secretary of War, said the speaker. It reflected that the people of this country never knew him as anything but a Democrat until he accepted an office under Grant. Besides in the case of Secretary Belknap, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Peddler nee the rolls, as they are the inventors of the rolling pin business.

The Glass Gatherers' Union, Pittsburgh, have accepted the wages offered by the manufacturers.

All the window glass houses in Pittsburgh are starting up; six were in whole or in part in operation to-day. There are more than one or two furnaces though the season is so far gone and trade so dull that there is little disposition to make up stock before the beginning of another season.

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Messrs. Megowan, Welch & Co. is a new firm, organized for the construction of blast, puddling, heating and Siemens furnaces, hot blast ovens and fire brick work. Mr. Wright, one of the firm, has had great experience, both in this and all descriptions of the business, in the construction of the other furnaces of the firm are well and favorably known among our iron manufacturers.

CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN.

Final Rally of the Republican Hosts—Grand Daylight Demonstration on Monday, November 6th—Imposing Procession on the South Side Next Saturday Evening—Enthusiastic Meeting of Captains of Marching Clubs.

Pursuant to announcement, the Captains of the various marching clubs of the two cities and vicinity met last evening at Republican headquarters, Gen. A. L. Pearson in the chair. The attendance was large and the proceedings characterized by enthusiasm. The Chair announced that the chief object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of a grand daylight demonstration, with which to fittingly wind up the campaign. Capt. Boyd moved to select Saturday, November 4th, as the day.

Mr. J. W. Riddle offered the following substitute:

That in lieu of a torchlight procession on the evening of Saturday, November 4th, there should be a daylight display on Monday, November 6th, by the marching clubs, business men and citizens of every class, and that to carry out this resolution a committee of fifty shall be appointed by the Chairman of General Executive Committee to co-operate with the chief marshal in making arrangements for the same.

After considerable discussion, the substitute was adopted unanimously.

A committee of five, consisting of James Loyd, G. L. Braun, E. Y. Breck, W. W. Erwin and Ed. Armstrong, were appointed to determine the route. They will meet this evening at the office of Captain G. L. Braun, 177 Fourth avenue.

Colonel H. B. Hays was unanimously elected Chief Marshal of the day.

J. W. Riddell and General A. L. Pearson stated that they had waited on a large number of manufacturers, who had received them cordially and promised all the assistance in their power toward making the proposed demonstration a brilliant success.

All the marching companies promised to turn out in full numbers, and others spoke most encouragingly of the project.

ANOTHER SOUTH SIDE DEMONSTRATION.

Owing to the length of the route and the lateness of the hour, the late South Side torchlight procession, though a splendid success in point of numbers, was obliged to dismiss before passing over the entire ground.

Before adjourning the captains of all the marching clubs present at the meeting last evening unanimously resolved to have another procession on next Saturday evening, with mist, and lent the entire arrangements in the hands of the South Side captains, with whom, C. S. Fetterman, Esq., promised the County Executive Committee would co-operate.

The meeting then adjourned.

Subsequently the Captains of the old city division met and elected Major G. L. Braun Marshal, in place of Colonel L. B. Hays, Chief Marshal, for the daylight demonstration.

The Captains of the various South Side clubs also held a meeting to elect a Chief Marshal, and arrange a route of procession for next Saturday night's demonstration. Captain W. W. Erwin was called to the chair, Adam Hartman, Esq., was elected Chief Marshal of the entire parade, Dr. Thomas, Marshal of the South Side division, and Captain Mark Downey, Marshal of the East End Battalion.

It was distinctly understood that Alderman Fitz Gerrell will marshal the ward of old Allegheny, Birmingham and Temperanceville in the daylight demonstration on Monday, November 6th.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The route of the South side procession on next Saturday evening will be as follows:

From the Smithfield street bridge, along Carson street to seventeenth, up Seventeenth to Jane, along Jane to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Sarah, along Sarah to Thirty-fifth, down Thirty-fifth to Carson, along Carson to Seventeenth, down Seventeenth to Bingham, along Bingham to Tenth and dismiss.

BOGUS PEALERS AND TRAMPS.

Shoving the Queer and Offering Stolen Jewelry.

Mike Murphy was arrested and placed in the Central Station as a suspicious character last evening. He had been offering bogus imitation gold plated rings for sale at a low rate in a manner that would make the inspector imagine they were stolen. Of course he gets a few bad quarters for them, whereas they are not worth over twenty-five cents.

Shoverer of bogus coin have been operating on Carson street, South Side, within a day or two. Their *modus operandi* is togo into all the stores on the line of the road and buy small articles worth five or ten cents each, pay for them with spurious quarters and half dollars and get their change in good money. No arrests have yet been made.

On Tuesday a couple of rather seedy looking strangers called at C. Hauch's, watchmaker, Fifth avenue, and offered for sale a remarkably fine solitaire diamond in a gold ring. Mr. Hauch came to the conclusion that his customers were not quite safe if men who have such valuables legitimately in their jewel caskets. An appointment was made to meet the pair later in the day, and in the meantime Mr. Hauch went to the Mayor's office and secured Detective Gourley's services. The brigand must have been in a hurry to realize, for one of them had returned and was found sitting in the office. The other, a mulatto, was soon after captured in the street. The former was fined $40 for the ring, and Mr. Hauch asking permission to go over the country now and fight on the issues which we had supposed were settled forever by the war for the Union. It was a shame that the God-accursed doctrine of State rights still existed. It must be crushed out by the ballot as it had been by the sword.

The speaker next adverted to the action of the late House of Representatives in giving the Southern members back most of them were to the control of all the important committees. He was sad to say that he could not think that a majority of the people of this country desired such a state of affairs. What gave him confidence in that belief was the action of the people in 1874. If Tilden should succeed he would regard it as one of the most afflicting dispensations of Providence we have ever had.

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Mr. J. L. Graham was then introduced, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced

COLONEL THOMAS M. BAYNE.

Colonel Bayne, in response to repeated calls, made a brief though excellent speech, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

From the American Manufacturer.]

The following scrap of information is taken from a pamphlet issued by the Rochester Tumbler Company, of Pittsburgh: The first glass house in Pittsburgh was in operation in 1796, now she has within her limits and vicinity 47 glass houses containing 210 furnaces, having 747 pots; the buildings cover an area of 210 acres, giving employment to over 5,000 hands, and producing annually articles to the value of nearly eight millions of dollars."

The Keystone Bridge Works are running double turn.

The new firm of Rogers, Laufman & Co., present programme of the Apollo Iron Works, formerly owned by Rogers & Burchfield, announce themselves as ready to receive orders in fine sheet iron. It will be seen by the name that the skill that the Apollo and Leechburg mills were known for in former days will still be a feature of the present management.

Generally speaking, our city foundries are not doing very much. There are one or two exceptions to the rule, but even these are doing work that may fall off without much notice.

J. L. Lewis has just made a roll lathe for Lindsey & McCutcheon's heavy mill, and one for the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works. This latter is for turning *sheare rolls* especially. A roll having three rounding faces was turned on it for trial, and the roll has since been used with satisfaction. Before leaving the latter another roll will be turned which is to have five rounding faces, which is intended to roll five bars at once blanks at one weld. The latter belongs to the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works, but Abel & Pedder nee the rolls, as they are the inventors of the rolling pin business.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

On Tuesday evening "Monte Cristo" had its first representation in many years in this city, at the Pittsburgh Opera House. It was a new version, prepared expressly for Mr. Fechter, and, in the main, followed the thread of Dumas' absorbing story with as much accuracy as could be expected. Many of the thrilling incidents are cleverly worked in, and the play throughout is of the most interesting character.

Of course Mr. Fechter is the central figure. As *Edmund Dantes*, mate of the good ship "Pinafore," he gives us a picture of a freehearted, jolly sailor—not at all like the conventional stage tar, who depends upon extravagantly wide pants, a huge quid of tobacco and a severely hard and shiny hat for his effects. Fechter's sailor is the genuine thing, true to nature, and never overstrained. In the prison scene—after a long incarceration in the "Chateau D'If," his acting was very effective, and won a hearty round of applause from the large audience. As the pretended priest, in the interview with *Caderousse* and his wife in the wayside inn, and again as the *Count of Monte Cristo*, he was as near perfect as is possible. Powerful always, his action in this play is simply magnificent.

Miss Lizzie Price, a careful and conscientious actress, gained new admirers by the spirit which she threw into the few scenes in which she had opportunities, first as *Mercedes* and afterwards as the *Countess de Morcerf*. She has proved herself during this engagement to be one of the few really great actresses now before the public.

Mr. J. N. Gotthold, as *Nortier*, has a most difficult part to fill, appearing in five different disguises, and filling each one perfectly. He deserves and receives each evening a generous acceptance at the hands of the audience.

As to the character of the support rendered by the stock company—barring always Mr. Harris, who seems incapable of taking good advice or playing a part accurately,—we have only words of commendation. And as to the manner in which the piece is mounted, greater praise is due than for anything in its line ever presented here on any previous occasion. The sinking of the battlements of the Chateau D'If, the prison scene, and, in fact, all the new acts, are specially worthy of note for their beauty and his assistants.

This evening "Monte Cristo" will be repeated. To-morrow evening Miss Lizzie Price will have her benefit, when she will appear as *Juliana* in Buhler's romantic drama of the "Lady of Lyons," supported by Mr. Fechter as *Claude Melnotte*.

Next Monday evening George Fawcett Rowe will appear in his New York success entitled "Esau."

Library Hall—"The Mighty Dollar."

Notwithstanding the forbidding character of the night, one of the best houses of the season, to date, assembled at Library Hall on Tuesday evening, the popularity of the *Hon. Bardwell Slote* proving more powerful than any considerations of the weather. The success which has attended Mr. Florence's striking characterization of one of the peculiar types of American politician was due quite as much to the pungent satire than to its rollicking humor. In *Notes, Letters, Speeches and Hogsheads* of our political life are not hard to organize, and afford an opportunity for satirical dramatization which is wonderfully well improved by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Florence. Especially is this the case in Mr. Florence's carefully studied and thoroughly finished impersonation of the member from the Cohosh district. It is wonderfully life-like, and the dodges and devices of the ultimate but shrewd old politician are at once so consistent and so funny that they provoke roars of laughter. Such a comedy of this character is, we think, one of the most legitimate productions of the stage of this country, and it is to be hoped that it will be encouraged, and a hearty laugh does this generation more good than dozens of heroic or sentimental dramas. The company is excellent all the only way in which the present play can be successfully rendered, and while it shows no remarkable breadth or depth of character, the sparkle and gayety of its every utterance and action is simply irresistible. We are heartily glad of the success of the *Hon. Lardbeck Slote*—upon the stage—and hope to see him often.

No One Should Fail

to visit the National Capital when going to the Centennial Exposition. An opportunity is now offered by Manager Gal. L. Braun, who will have two more grand excursions over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Friday, October 27th and Monday, October 30th. Leaving the city depot corner of Grant and Water streets at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M. each day.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco

This standard brand of smoking tobacco, which has been sold by dealers in this market for the past twenty five years, still retains its high reputation among smokers. Like the standard brands of tea, coffee, or sugar, it has a well defined quality and ranks among the very choicest grades in the market. All dealers know its value and keep it for sale.

When This Meets Your Eye,

go at once to E. DeRoy's Loan Office and see the elegant unredeemed watches for sale at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth double the money. Don't mistake, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Protection Against Fire

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s, 35 Market street.

"DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK!"

"Keep Time at Litt'e Cost!!"

I will sell solid Coin Silver Watches, unredeemed, at $13, $15, $17 and $19, Elgin and other movements, in open or hunting-case. Warranted. Railroaders give this your attention. E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Wire Nursery Fenders

and Spark Guards at JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s, 35 Market street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PAINTERS are brushing up the Allegheny Market House.

MAYOR PHILLIPS, of Allegheny, had five cases before him yesterday morning. They were all old drunks, and were discharged.

THE County Commissioners are busily engaged in examining and passing on the case of election boards at the coming election.

B. F. H. LYNN, formerly of the *American Manufacturer*, has become one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*.

A NEW named Johnston is held for a hearing, charged with petty pilfering from Mrs. Kate Holler, who keeps at 767 Penn avenue.

A MACHINIST of this city named Robert Eakin, who recently removed to the oil regions, died suddenly in Warren last Sunday.

FRANK, brother of Bartley T. Campbell died on October 16th at Carolina Bluffs, Red River, La.

A BRICK addition is being erected to the building following the Federal street depot, and formerly occupied by Mr. George W. Hubley.

THE grading of Virgin alley, from Grant street to Cherry alley, is nearly finished. The ground was found so rocky that blasting with powder was resorted to.

A MEETING of the Third ward, Allegheny, Marching Club is called for at the wigwam Friday evening, at seven o'clock sharp, to turn out in a ward serenade.

ROBERT DILWORTH, Esq. Clerk of the Allegheny Common Council, who has been ill for some time by sickness, was out yesterday, and will soon be himself again.

MRS. W. W. LEWIS, of Lewis Bailey, Daldell & Co., and G. W. Smith, of Hostetter & Smith, were last week chosen Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE latest freak of the confirmed inebriate's fancy is to stop a policeman and claim to have been robbed, generally in a saloon, but the police are becoming tired of the dodge.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. HUNTER was considerably improved yesterday. He was able to visit whether appearing to act very favorably on his condition. His physicians speak hopefully of him.

WILLIAM WILTON, of the Second ward, Allegheny, is charged before Alderman McKelvy, on behalf of Health Officer Hoch, with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of an objectionable cesspool.

THE West Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located in the old boarding school building at Tenth avenue, opened yesterday. Mr. James H. Logan is the acting Principal.

THE illness of United States Surveyor Steel is threatened paralysis. The lower part of his limbs have been so numb for some days past that he is unable to walk. In other respects his health has not been impaired.

J. MORTON HALL, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, announces another excursional excursion from Oil City to Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the period of the return trip. The excursion leaves Oil City on the 30th inst.

THE ladies of the Lecisdale Presbyterian church are making active preparations for an entertainment entitled "Mother Goose" to be given on Thursday week in their church, the proceeds to be devoted to the interests of the Sabbath school.

C. P. MASON, of West Newton, one of the Wesleyan University crew, was drowned near Portland on the 19th inst. while practising for the Class races. The crew was to row up, in consequence of his being struck a rock and throwing him into the river.

THERE were seven common cases before Mayor McCarty this morning. Emma Pollard, an incorrigible intoxicante, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Nora Wiesant was fined five dollars and costs for disturbing the peace of Kelly's court.

Some clothing caught fire from a grate in the house of Mr. Jacob Callinder on Pennsylvania avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning. No damage resulted further than the destruction of several dresses, and the department was not called out.

THE lines placed at the Union Depot for the reception of donations of papers, books, &c., to the children in charge of the Ladies' Fruit and Flower Charity, have been filled to overflowing, and the proper persons should take charge of the contents, and thus make room for further donations.

AN alarm of fire was sounded a little after ten o'clock yesterday morning from station 18, at the corner of Canton street and Second avenue. It was found on the arrival of the department, that the cause was a slight blaze in the chimney of the dwelling of P. McLaughlin. No damage was done.

DANIEL FISHER, of Spring Garden avenue Allegheny, while working on a rait near the Chestnut street bridge, on Tuesday, had his pocket book containing ten dollars and some private papers belonging to Oscar Rowland. The book was taken to Mr. Rowland, at his lumber office near by, and identified as one he had lost a few days back.

HON. A. G. COCHRAN, Democratic candidate for Congress across the river, fell into Colonel Samuel McKelvy's office last evening, and twenty-five feet last Saturday while at Sewickley to address a Democratic meeting. He was very slightly hurt. This may be taken as a straw indication of the political tumble he will experience in November next.

AT Millvale yesterday a dog bit a child, for which offense he was sentenced to be shot to death. A "certain shot" of the Ninth Reserves was appointed executioner. He tied the cur to a post near the Forty-third street bridge and fired three rounds at him, when the animal slipped his collar and escaped. The "crack shot" will not appear at the next target excursion.

DESERVEDLY popular. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for it never fails. Physicians recommend it.

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